A TRVE AND ALMOST INCREDIBLE report of an Englishman, that (being cast away in the good Ship called the *Assention* in *Cambaya* the farthest part of the *East Indies*) Trauelled by Land through *many vnknowne Kingdomes, and great Cities.*

VVith a particular Description of all *those Kingdomes, Cities, and People.*

As also

A Relation of their Commodities and manner of Traffique, and at what seasons of the yeere they are most in vse. Faithfully related.

WITH A DISCOVERY OF A GREAT Emperour called the Great *Mogoll*, a Prince not till now knowne to our English Nation.

By Captaine *Robert Couerte.*

LONDON
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1612.

TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE ROBERT, EARLE OF SALISBVRY, KNIGHT OF THE MOST HOnourable Order of the Garter, Vicount *Cranborne, Lord* CECIL *of Eſsinden, Lord high* TREASVRER of England, Chancellour of the *Vniuerſity of Cambridge, and one of his* Maieſties moſt Honourable Priuie Councell.

AS the moſt noble Mæcenas of all good Arts, & the moſt worthy Patron of all ſuch as can any way merit of their Countrey: I haue elected you (Right Honourable Lord) *to whom I haue preſumed* (*encouraged by your known grace and Clemency*) *to Dedicate theſe*

my tedious and dangerous Trauels. In which, your Honour ſhall finde vndoubtedly all truth, and ſome nouelty. If after your more weighty and ſerious Conſiderations, you will daine the peruſall of this my rude and vnpoliſht diſcourſe. For being ſhipwrackt in Cambaya, *the fartheſt part of the* East Indies, *and not diſpairing in the power of the Almighty, of my ſafe returne to my Countrey. Leauing the reſt, to the number of 75. that would not hazard ſo deſperate and vnexpected an vndertaking. I aduentured to paſſe thorow many vnknown Kingdomes and Cities ouer Land: of all which, I haue (to my plain vnderſtanding) made a particular and faithfull diſcouery: Proteſting to your Honor that in all my trauels and (almoſt incredible*

incredible dangers) I haue heere expreſt no more then I haue directly ſeen, and to my great ſufferance and difficultie *prooued. Pardon, I intreat your Lordſhip, this my preſumption, in ſelecting you the noble and worthy Patron, to ſo rude a diſcourſe, whoſe ſimpleneſſe is onely excuſed in the Truth. That granted, I ſhall thinke my ſelfe moſt comforted after al my precedent Hazards, that your Honor will but daine to accept of this report.*

Your Lordſhips

Humbly deuoted.

Robert Couerte.

To the Reader.

REceiue, Courteous Reader, a true report of my dangerous Trauels, which will (I make no queſtion) be as pleaſing to thee in reading, as they were painefull to me in ſuffering. Heere thou maieſt ſafely and without danger ſee that, which hath coſt me many a tedious and weary ſtep; many a cold and comfortleſſe lodging; and many a thin and hungry meale. I publiſh not theſe my Aduentures in any pride or Arrogancie: But I thinke, I ſhould prooue ingratefull to my preſeruer, not to let the world know his miraculous power, in ſafegarding me beyond mine owne hope or mans Imagination. The report of theſe my perils are freely thine, mine hath onely been the dangers and ſufferance. Bee thou as well pleaſed with my faithfull diſcouery: as I am contented with my hard and painefull Pilgrimage.

Thine

ROBERT COVERTE

A TRVE AND ALmoſt incredible report of an *Engliſhman*, that (being caſt away in the *ſhip called the* Aſſention *in* Cambaya the fartheſt part of the *Eaſt Indies*) Trauelled by Land through many vnknown Kingdomes and great CITIES.

THe 14. day of March, 1607. wee came into the Downes, and there ancored againſt Deale, about 3. miles from Sandwich, where we ſtaied vntill the 25. day of the ſame moneth, being by computation the firſt day of the yeere, 1608. vpon which day, about foure of the clock in the morning, we waighed ancor and paſt by Douer, betweene three and foure of the clocke in the afternoone, without any ſtaying, but giuing them notice with 3. peeces of Ordinance of our paſſing by, and ſo paſſed forwards ſome three leagues, and then by a contrary winde we were driuen backe againe into Douer roade where we ancored and ſtaied till fiue of the clocke in the morning, being the twenty fire day of March, and then weighing ancor, we ſailed ſome three leagues, when the winde contrarying conſtrained vs againe to caſt ancor vntill the 27. day in the morning about ſeuen

1607.

1608.

uen or eight of the clocke, and then hauing a faire gale of winde, we sailed to Plimouth, where we arriued the 29. day betweene tenne and eleuen of the clocke in the forenoone, where we staied till the thirtie one day of March. And then hauing a faire gale of winde, wee waighed ancor and sailed vntill wee came in sight of an Iland called the Saluages, on Sunday being the tenth day of April, being about fiue hundred leagues from Plimouth, and still sailed forwards vntill the nert morning, that we came within sight of the grand Canaries, which belong to the Spaniard. And vpon the twelfth day of April, about eight or nine of the clocke in the night we ancored, and discharged a peece of Ordinance, for a boat to come aboard, but to no effect: For before our ariuall in the road, there was a rumor of twelue saile of Flemmings that were cõming that way, to no good intent (as the Spaniards afterward told vs) to be some of those Flemmings that had ouerrunne the rest, where upon they sent vp into the Countrey for one hundred and fifty horse and fot or more, for their defence and safegard (if nede should be) nor would they be perswaded to the contrarie, vntill two of our Factors went on shore, and fully satisfied them in any thing they demanded or doubted, and that our intent was only to make prouision for such things as we wanted, and the nert morning, (as the manner there is) we discharged another peece of Ordinance. And then the Gouernour of the Towne sent a boat to know what we craued, whereupon we certified them of our wants, and they told vs they would giue the Gouernour intelligence, and returne vs an answere, which was, that vnlesse wee came into the road, it was beyond his Commission to releeue vs, yet hauing first sworne and examined our Factors, and so knowing the truth of our intended voiage, they gaue them a warrant to take a boat, to come aboard at their pleasures with licence to supply our wants, if

they

they had any thing that might content vs. Yet one thing aboue the reſt made vs much to maruell, which was, two Engliſh ſhips (which wee perceiued and knew by their flagges) being in the road, who had not ſomuch kindneſſe in them as to giue vs notice, of the cuſtome or manners of theſe ſubtill and curriſh people. And of this doubt, wee were alſo reſolued, that no man whatſoeuer, being once within their Dominions, may come aboard any ſhip, that ſhall arriue there, and lie out of the roade, although they be of their owne Nation, without their Gouernors and Councels permittance or licence. At our being there ſome of them came aboard of vs euery day for the ſpace of fiue daies that wee ſtaied there, and eat and dranke with vs, after an vnſatiable manner, and very greedily. Alſo we ſent the Gouernor a preſent of two cheeſes, a Gammon of bakon, and fiue or ſixe barrels of pickle Oiſters, which he accepted very thankefully and returned vs in requital therof, two or three Goats and a Sheepe or two, and good ſtore of Unions. And there we tooke in freſh water, Canarie wine, Marmalad of Quinces at twelue pence the pound, little barrels of Suckets at three ſhillings the barrell, Oranges, Limmons, Pomicitrions and excellent faire white bread made with Anniſeeds, and is by them called Nunnes bread.

The eighteenth day of Aprill about ſeuen of the clocke in the morning, we waighed Ancor and ſet ſaile hauing a faire gale of wind for ſome three houres and being then becalmed, we houered too & fro till the 21. day, and hauing then againe a faire gale of winde, we ſailed vntill the 27. day about two or three of the clock in the afternoone, that we arriued & ancored at Mayo, being about three hundred leagues from the Canaries, and comming from thence, wee were determined to take in freſh water at a place called Bonauiſta, but hauing ancored we found the water to bee two or three

miles, vp in the land, neither was it cleare water, so that we tooke the smaller quantity. But there were other good commodities. For at our first comming we were told by two Negroes, that there wee might haue as many Goats as we would, gratis, and I well remember, we had to the number of two hundred, or there abouts in both our ships. Also they told vs that there were but twelue men in the Iland, and that there was verie great store of Salt growing out of the ground so that (if we pleased) we might lade both our ships therewith, it is excellent good white salt, and as cleare as euer I saw any in England.

Ouer against the Ile of Mayo, some eight leagues distance, is an Iland called S. Deago; wee staied at Mayo from the twenty seuenth of Aprill in the afternoone vntill the fourth day of May at five of the clocke in the morning, when we set saile and sailed on till the twentieth day of May, that we were past the Equinoctiall line, about 4. or 6. of the clocke in the morning, being distant from the Ile of Mayo about three hundred fourty eight leagues or there abouts, as our master Philip de Carone noted it downe in his owne Booke of the discription of the whole Voiage. And thence we still sailed forwards vntill the fourth of July, that wee came to a part of Souldania with al our men in health, Gods name be praised, but two which were touched a little with the scurvy, which soone after recouered themselues on shore to their former health.

Also the same day we espied Land which is called, Cape bona Speranse being some fifteene or sixteene leagues of Souldania and standeth in some thirty fiue Degrees or thereabouts.

At Souldania wee refreshed our selues excellently well so long as we were there, and had, and tooke in for our prouision about foure hundred head of Cattel, as Oxen, Steeres, Sheepe and Lambes, and foules, and fish of sundry sorts very plentifull, and fresh wa-

ter

ter, great ſtore. Alſo in that place is an Iland called Pengwin, ſome fiue or ſixe leagues from the maine Land, where are great ſtore of fowles called alſo Pengwins, infinite number of Seales: And to fetch ſome of thoſe Seales, we went twice thither and filled our boat each time, and made tranie Oile thereof for Lampes. Alſo in this Iland we found 20. fat ſheepe, being left there by the Hollanders, for a Pinnis which we met ſome two hundred leagues from Cape bona Speranſe, which ſheepe we toke with vs and left ſixe beaſts or bullocks in their ſteads.

At our firſt comming to Souldania, wee began to build or ſet vp our Pinnis, and launched her the fifth day of September next following, and in ſeuen or eight daies after, ſhe was rigged and ready in all points to haue gone away, if any ſuch neceſſity had bene.

Souldania is within the Kingdome of Ethiopia, Now the Ethiopians are by nature very brutiſh or beaſtly people, eſpecially in their feeding. For I haue ſene them eate the guts & garbedge, yea euen the very panch where the dung & filth lieth. Alſo when we haue caſt off thoſe Seale fiſhes into the riuer neere adioining where they haue lyen the ſpace of fourteen daies, and that they haue bene putrified and ſtuncke ſo vehimently, that it could almoſt haue ſtifled one of vs to come by them, theſe people haue taken them vp and eaten them when they haue ſwarmed with cranling maggots.

Alſo in this Countrey are ſundry ſorts of wilde beaſts, which my ſelfe and others of our Company (going on ſhore of purpoſe) haue ſeene, and perceiued ſome of them to be very fierce and cruell: ſo that afterwards when we found their dens, we durſt not enter them, nor come very neere them, leſt they ſhould be in them.

The Ethiopians brought downe to the ſhore ſide to

ſell Oſtridgs egges and ſome empty ſhels, with a ſmall hole in one end, with Oſtridges feathers and Porpentines quils, and for all their Traffique and Commodities, they chiefly deſire Iron, eſteeming it more then either gold or ſiluer. For with our old iron, we bought all our Cattell and any thing elſe that we had of them.

In this Countrey wee remained from the foureteenth day of July vntil the twentieth day of September then next following.

The 20. day of September earely in the morning we waighed ancor, and that night we loſt the good ſhip called the Vnion, and our Pinnis called by the name of the Good hope, the night being very darke and windy, now, the euening before we loſt them, the Vnion (about fiue of the Clocke) put out her Enſigne, but to what intent we knew not, nor could imagine, but all that night we lay at hull.

The next day being the 21. day hauing a faire and ſtrong gale of winde, and afterwards ſundry contrary windes and many calmes, yet at length wee attained to the height of S. Laurence on the 27. day of October ſtanding in the height of 26. degrees, from whence we ſailed with many croſſe and contrary winds, and calmes. Yet at length on the 22. day of November in the morning wee deſcried two or three ſmall Ilands, and in the afternoone we eſpied an Iland called Gomora a very high Land: and on the 24. day we ſent our boat to the ſhore ſide, and there came to the ſhore ſide fiue or ſixe men of that Countrey, and ſold vs Plantains, and nothing elſe at that time.

The next day we ſent our boat againe, but a little before they came to the ſhore they eſpied a Cannooe and two men in it a fiſhing, we went betweene them and the ſhore but would not violently take them, then we ſhewed them a knife or two, and they came both into our Boat, and we brought them aboard our Ship

and

and bled them very kindly, and gaue one of them a Turbant to put on his head and to the other a little glasse of a quarter of a pinte full of Aquauitæ, and sent them ashore. From the 22. day that wee espied the Iland Gomora, and came amongst the Ilands wee could haue no steedy gale of wind to carry vs forward, vntill the 25. day that with the wind and aid of our Pinnis, which towed our ship betweene the two Ilands adioining to the shore, we came to an ancor that night betweene foure and fiue of the Clocke in some 17. or 20. fathome water.

The 26. day wee sent our boat to the shore with a present to the King, by master Iordan who went himselfe alone with the present, leauing onely a pledge or two in the boate till his returne: The present was a paire of Kniues, a Shash or Turbant, and a looking glasse with a combe in it, to the value of some 15. shillings in all, which the King receiued somewhat scornefully, not scarse loking on it, or at the least thinking it to be but of small value, and gaue it to one of his Noble men, and told master Iordan our Factor, that if our Generall would come on shore, hee should haue any thing that they had, and with this answer he departed, and at his comming from the King, the King bowed himselfe towards him in very courteous manner and after his departure (as it may seeme) hee better perused the present. For in the afternoone he sent our Generall in requitall, a very fat pongue Bullocke, which wee receiued, and gratified the messengers with a couple of peny knives, wherewith they thought themselues verie royally contented. The 27. day our Generall went on shore and some 12. with him, and carried with him a small banquet: as, a box of Marmalet, a barrell of Suckets, and Wine, which they did eat before the King, but he would neither eat nor drinke, but his Nobles did both eat and drinke. And after the banket hauing some conference

with

with the King by his Interpreter concerning our wants, by whom wee vnderstood that they had, some dealings with the Portugals, of which language he could speake a little, which was sufficient to satisfie vs with what they had.

The 28. day the King had determined to come aboard our ship, but his Interpretor told vs, that his Councel and the common people would not suffer him so to doe. Also that day towards night I went ashore where our people were cutting downe woode, and came aboard againe with the boat.

The 29. day I went ashore againe, with our Master, master Tindall, master Iordan, and our whole noise of Trumpeters, and at the shore side were very kindly entertained by the Interpretor, who brought vs to the King, being then by his Pallace side, who at our approch bowed himselfe vnto vs very courteously. He hath for his gard when he walketh abroad fiue or eight men with knues of a foot long, and as broad as hatchets and very sharpe, which goe next to his person, and more goe before him, and many behinde him, to keepe and defend him, from what iniurie or wrong soeuer may come or happen.

These people seeme to bee ciuill, kinde, and true hearted to strangers, for in going to and fro, a shore and aboard, one of our men carelesly left his sword behinde him at night when he came aboard, which being found by one of the people of Gomora, he brought it to the King, who perceiuing it to bee some of ours, demanded how hee came by it, who answered, hee found it, and the King againe told him, that if he proued the contrary it should cost his best blood, the next day at our comming on shore, the Kings Interpretor brought vs the sword and told vs the Kings pleasure therein.

Also they seeme to haue a very ciuill gouernment amongst them, for at their meeting in the morning,

they

they will shake hands each with other, and speake one to another, which to vs seemed to bee their kinde and friendly salutations one to another. They are verie modest, streight, big limmed, and very comely in gesture both men and women. Their Religion Mahometicall, and goe almost naked, onely their priuities are couered with linnen cloth, and Turbants on their heads.

The women haue a linnen cloth, that couereth their breasts before and reacheth to the middle, and from the middle to the knee and somewhat lower, they are couered round about with linnen, next to their skin, and sedges tied round about them like a rowle at their waste, and hung down, which doth become them very well.

They goe all barefoot except the King, who hath a paire of soles on his feet: and for his apparell when I saw him, he had a white wrought network Cap, a scarlet wastcote lose about him, and open before, with sleeues and a linnen cloth about his middle, and another which hanged downe from his shoulders to his feet.

Also at our being there at the Town, they brought vs Coquo nuts to sell, as bigge as a mans head, and round, and some bigger and some lesser, with water in them according to the proportion or bignesse of the shell, and as much meat in one shell as would suffice for a wans dinner.

Also they brought vs Goats, Hens, Chickens, Limons, Rice, Wilke, Fish, and such like, which wee bought for Commodities, as two hens for a penny knife, Limmons, and Coquonuts for old Iron, as nailes, broken pickes, and such like. But for fresh water there is small store, and that they haue is gotten out of the sands, viz. First, they make a hole in the sands and when the water commeth into the hole, they lade it out into their Coquo shels, and so drinke

it. They brought vs of that water but none of our company would drinke thereof it looked so thicke, and muddy.

In this Iland of Gomora wee staied from the 25. day of November vntill the 29. of the same, and then we waighed Anchor and departed.

The tenth day of December about two or three of the Clocke in the morning, and the Moone shining, we espied on a sudden a low land with high trees growing by the shore side, we being not a league from the shore, so that if we had not espied the trees, we should haue thought the land to haue bene but the shadow of the Moone and so might haue run our selues on shore, and cast our selues away with ship and goods : but it was Gods good prouidence thus to defend vs from so great and imminent danger, whose name be blessed and praised now and euermore.

This was the Iland of Pemba, which we tooke to be Zinzabar, vntill by one of the people of the Countrie we found it to be Pemba. At the sight of this low Iland, after we plainely perceiued it, wee presently tackt about and set from the shore till day, and then we tackt about againe to the shore side, and neering alongst the shore side for a harbour to anchor in, wee sent our Pinnis in the meane time, to the shore with the Gang onlie and master Elmore to seeke for a conuenient watering place, wee keeping our course till our Pinnis came to the shore side. Then two or three of the people of the Iland demanded in the Portugall language what we were, and one of our men made answer, that we were Englishmen. Then they demanded againe what we had to doe there, in regard the King of Portugall was King of that Iland : wee replied, that wee knew not so much, neither came we thither for any euill intent whatsoeuer, but only to water, and would giue them satisfaction, for any other thing that we should haue of them. Then it drew

towards

towards night, and our men came aboard and acquainted the whole Company with this their parly on shore.

The 11. day our boat went ashore to the same place, but found it void of people and returned, and presently we came to an ancor, about fiue or sixe of the Clocke in the afternoone nere vnto two or three broken Ilands there, adioyning nere to the maine Iland of Pemba. This place of our then ancoring standeth in the height of fiue Degrées and 20. minutes.

The 12. day our Pinnis went on shore to the same place, with master Iordan, one of our Merchants. At whose comming on shore, after some conference with some that could speake Portugall, but not with those (as it seemed) with whom we spake the day before, for these told master Iordan the King was a Mallaibar, and after some other conference, master Iordan told them, that although our ship were an English ship, yet he was a Portugall Merchant, and the goods in the ship were Portugals goods. Then they told vs wee should not want for any thing they had, and hereupon they sent a Moore into our boat to make search for a conuenient watering place, who after some small search, brought vs to a little hole at the bottome of a hill, being hemmed in with the hill on the one side and a ditch on the other side, there we filled our Barrécoes, and being ready to goe aboard, wee desired the Moore to goe aboard with vs, who willingly agreed thereto, and we vsed him very kindly, till the next morning that we went to water againe, and carried him on shore with vs, by whose report of his kinde vsage aboard, there came downe with him, another that could speake a little Portugal', who (as hee said) was one of the Kings Gentlemen, him wee also brought aboard and vsed him very kindly, and set him a shore the next day. Who promised at his departure to bring vs Hennes, Coquonuts, and Orenges,

ges, which he did accordingly, and then our Maſter, with maſter Reuet and my ſelfe went a ſhore with ſome others of the Company, where wee dined, and after dinner came two Cauelliers, and a Moore being one of their ſlaues to the watering place, where our men were filling of the Caſke, and aſked whether there were any of the chiefe of our ſhip, or Company there, to whō Edward Churchman one of our Company made anſwer, ſaid there was our Maſter, and one of the Merchants, whom (if it pleaſed them) he would bring to parlee with them: and at their meeting, they ſaluted each other after the Portugall maner. And after ſome Conference, demanding what wee were, we told them we were Engliſhmen, and they replied that we were very welcome, and all that they had, or the Iland could afford, was at our command and diſpoſing; to whom we gaue harty thanks.

But theſe ſugred words of theirs, was only in outward ſhew, to cloake their treacherous practiſes, as afterward we found it true.

Then we demanded what they were, and it was anſwered, that one of them was the Kings brother, who inſtantly ſhewed vs a ſiluer ring, whereon was ingraven the number of villages, and houſes, or cottages in the Iland, and ſaid he was Ruler and Gouernor of all thoſe places. Then we aſked them, if there were any Portugals in the Iland, they ſaid no, for they had baniſhed them all becauſe they would haue reliefe there perforce, and would make ſlaues of the people of the Iland, (which being not able to indure) they made continuall warres with them at their comming thither.

In the meane time, our Pinnis came on ſhore, which had beene at an other place of the Iland for Cattell, according to appointment, but were deferred of, till they might get fitter opportunity for their intended treacherie.

Then

Then our men told vs that they had heard of that ſide of the Iland where they were for Cattell that 15. ſaile of Hollanders had lately taken Moſembege, and put all the Portugals to the ſword, which newes they had heard from Zinzibar to be true, whereat theſe Cauelliers ſeemed outwardly to reioice, which was alſo another ſubtill traine to bring vs within compaſſe of their intended treachery. And when night drew on, we intreated them to goe aboard with vs, which then, they refuſed to doe, but promiſed to come aboard the next day being the ſeuenteenth day of December, which the Kings brother (as he named himſelfe) did with two others, but before they came aboard, they craued pledges, which they had, viz. Thomas Caue, Gabriel Brooke, and Laurence Pigot our Surgeon. The other three being then aboard, we vſed them verie kindly vntill they went on ſhore, on the eighteenth day in the morning: And our General gaue the chiefe of them two Goats, a paper Cartridge of Gunpowder and ſome other ſmall trifles to the other two, and ſo went on ſhore, and maſter Reuet, maſter Iordan, M. Glaſcot & my ſelfe went with them for our pledges, & at our comming on ſhore and fearing no treacherie, we went fiue or eight vnadviſedly vp to the houſes for our pledges, whom we found garded with fifty or ſixty men armed with ſeuerall weapon, as Bowes and Arrowes, Swords and Bucklers, Darts, and Cutlleares, yet at our comming thither, wee receiued our pledges and without longer ſtay, departed to the Sea ſide, accompanied with the Kings brother, and immediatly moſt of thoſe Moores came alſo after vs, and fiue or eight of them came to our Pinnis ſide and viewed her and ſo departed againe to the reſt of their fellowes.

And we inſtantly entered our boat, and intreated the Kings brother to go aboard with vs, which he willingly did, & we entertained him with all kindnes that we

could, vntill towards night that he was to depart, when our Master offered him a knife, with some other odde trifles, which he scornfully refused, and presently went ashoare in our boat. Vpon this, we mistrusted some trechery, intended against vs, and therefore thought to bee better armed at our next comming ashoare.

The 19. day our Long-boat went ashore in the morning verie early, to fill our Caske with water, and having filled the same, within a litle, they espied our sailes out, being let downe to dry; but they imagined we were going away: where vpon the companion to the Kings brother came to our boatswaine, and asked him if wee were going away; The boat-swaine, as well as he could, both by signes and otherwise, told him, it was only to dry our sailes. And as they were thus talking, they espied our Pinnace comming, being then very well armed, and left off making any further inquirie; which Pinnace had they not then espied, it was likely they had intended to haue cut off our men, and taken our boat; for there was two of those Rogues at the least lying in ambush about the watering place, readie to haue giuen the onset, if the watch-word had been giuen. By this time our Pinnace was come to the shore, and our men standing on their gard vpon the sands, not farre from her, then our Master sent Nicholas White, one of our gang, to tell them of the Iland that our Merchants were come on shoare, who passing by one of their houses, might perceiue the same to be full of people, & amongst the rest, sir Pedro Magales, in long branched damaske Coats, lined with blew taffata, and vnder the same, white callico braeches. This Nicholas White, at his returne, told vs, and presently came downe the companion to the Kings brother, and told Master Reuer, the Merchants were weary, and intreated them to go vp to the to see the Cattell, which was only one bullock which Nicholas White saw at his going vp, and no more. But Master Reuer craued pardon, desiring him to send downe the Bullocke, and their was commodities in the boat to make

make satisfaction for the same. With this answer, and seeing vs better armed then we were wont to bee, he went away. The Kings brother being then on the sands, commanded a Negro to gather Coquonuts to send to our General, and made choise of Edward Churchman one of our men, to fetch the same, whom we never saw after, nor could ever know what became of him; But when they saw that none of vs would come a shore, but stood vpon our gard, they gaue the watchword and sounded a horne, and presently set vpon our men at the watering place and slew Iohn Harrington, the boat-swaines man, and wounded Robert Buckler, Master Ellanors man very sore, with 8. or 10. seuerall wounds, and had killed him, but that we discharged a Musket or two, which (as it seemed) hurt some of them; for then they retired and cried out: and so (though weake and faint) he did at length recouer our boat. Also two or three more of our men by creeping, and lying close in the ditch, vntill they espied our boat, got also safe aboard; and then counting our men, we only missed Edward Churchman, and Iohn Harrington, that was slaine: and so comming aboard, we certified the company of all our proceedings on shoare; and our Surgeon dressed Robert Buckler, and after, did his best for his cure and recouery of his health.

The twentieth day in the morning we went on shoare with our Pinnace and Long-boat, very wel armed to fetch in our Dauid, (which is a piece of wood or timber wherewith we hale vp our Anchor) and a little beyond the same, we found Iohn Harrington dead, and starke naked, whom we buried at another Iland, hard by the maine Iland.

The naturall people of the Iland Pemba, seeme to bee louing and kind: for they made signes to me and others, at our first comming, to beware of our throats cutting: which then we take no heede or notice of, vntill this their treachery put vs in minde thereof againe.

The same day (being the 20. day) we waighed Anchor, and

and about 12. of the clocke at night, our ship was on ground, on the shoulds of Meluidee, or Pemba, which we certainely knew not: Yet God of his mercy, (as formerly in the late pretended treacherie, so in that extreamity) did mightily defend and preserue vs, whose name bee praised and glorified now and euermore.

The 21. day in the morning, wee espied three saile being small boats, sleightly wrought together, called Paugaias which we made after and toke, which they on shore espying, they sent out an Aduisor being also a Paugaia, which perceiued that wee had taken the other and returned to the shore.

Now of those which we had taken there were some 6. or 8. of the chiefest that were thought by our company to be Portugals, the rest being certainely knowen to be Moores, and were in all some fourty and odde persons, and those fiue or eight were pale and white, much differing from the colour of the Moores, Yet being asked, what they were, they said, they were Moores, and shewed vs their backes all written with Characters; and when we affirmed them to be Portugals, they then told vs the Portugals were not circumcised.

But to conclude; our Company would not be perswaded but that they were Portugals: then some of our Cõpany told them of al the intended treacheries with the losse of two of our men, and wounding of the the third, which made them fearefull of our reuenge, (as it seemed) and then they talked together in their owne language, which made vs also suspect, some villanous and desperat attempt to be pretended by them, and therefore, I kept my selfe still vpon the poope, and looked carefully to the swords which stood nakedly in the Masters Cabbin, which they also knew and noted, and marked Master Glaskock, and my selfe where we set our swords still expecting to haue the

place

place voided, which I perceiuing, kept good watch, leſt greater hurt ſhould enſue thereby, and being thus alone on the poope they beckoned me three or four ſeuerall times to come to them vpon the ſpare Deck, which I denied, leſt they ſhould ſo recouer the ſwords, whereby far more harme might haue bene done, then afterwards was done.

Then our Maſter came vpon the ſpare decke and demanded, which was their Pilot, whom hee toke downe into his Cabbin, and ſhewed him his plat, which he at his comming downe did very earneſtly behold.

But at his going from the reſt with our Maſter, he ſpake in the Moores language, warning them (as we thought) to looke to themſelues and doe their beſt amongſt vs, and to giue eare when he gaue the watchword, and then to giue the Onſet.

Alſo there were ſpeaches vſed that the Pilot had a knife about him, and being ſearched for it, he nimblie conueied the ſame from the one ſide to the other, and therwith ſuddenly ſtabbed the Maſter into the belly, & then cried out, which (belike) was the Watchword: For then they began the onſet on the ſpare decke, where Maſter Glaſcocke, Maſter Tindall, our Generall, and one or two more with them chanced to kill foure or fiue of the white Roagues, and made ſuch hauocke among the reſt, that at length they had ſlaine almoſt fourty of them, and brought the reſt in ſubiection.

Now, a little before our Maſter thus called the Pilot, he entreated our Generall, that if they had any garuances or peaſon (being their Country food) they would let vs haue ſome, which they ſhould be paid for, & what was taken from them ſhould be redeliuered, with free liberty to go where they would, whereto the Generall conſented, & heereupon our Maſter called the Pilot, to ſee if he had any ſkil in the Plat, and ſo to let

him depart, and all the reſt. But when thus treacherouſly they offered vs the firſt abuſe, we could doe no leſſe then we did, being in our owne defence, and for the ſafegard of our liues.

Yet did ſome fiue or ſixe of theſe villaines, recouer a Pangaia by their excellent ſwiftneſſe in ſwimming, and eſcaped to the ſhore, they ſwimming to windward, faſter then our Pinnis could rowe.

In this ſkirmiſh were hurt but three of our Company, namely, Maſter Glaſcocke, with two wounds, whereof one was a deepe wound in his backe, Maſter Tindals was aimed at his breaſt, he hauing nothing in his hand to defend himſelfe, yet by the aſſiſtance of the Almighty he turned himſelfe about and receiued the ſtabbe in his arme, and our Maſters was in his belly, as is formerly ſaid, which (God be thanked) they all recouered and were well cured.

The 19. day of Ianuary wee eſpied many Ilands, which the Portugals call by the name of Almaiſant, being to the number of nine Ilands, al vnpeopled as the Portugals write and affirme.

The 20. day we ſent our Pinnis in the morning to one of thoſe Ilands to ſeeke freſh water, but could finde none: yet they found there great ſtore of Land Turtles, and brought ſome fiue aboard, then wee ſailed to an other Iland, which ſeemed more likely for freſh water then the firſt, where we caſt Ancor.

The 21. day about ten of the Clock in the forenoone Riding there at twelue or thirteene fathome water, and a reaſonable good harbour, we ſtaied there vntill the firſt day of Februarie, and then waighed Ancor, and departed. Here we refreſhed our ſelues very well with freſh water, Cocquonuts, fiſh, Palmitoes, and Doues, great plenty.

The firſt day of Februarie, we ſet ſaile, and ſailed with a faire winde vntill the 19. day, that wee paſſed the Equinoctiall line, and on the fifteenth day in the morning

morning betime, we came within ken of land, which was the coaſt of Melueidey vpon the maine.

The 16. day we came to an Ancor, about nine of the Clocke in the morning, at 12. fathome water, and ſome two leagues from the ſhore, and preſently wee ſent our Pinnis to the ſhore to ſeeke ſome refreſhing, but they could by no meanes get on ſhore; nor would the people of the Countrey (being fearefull) come within parly, which at their returne they certified our Maſter of, and ſo in the afternoone we ſet ſaile againe, and departed.

Now about this time it pleaſed God, (by the confeſſion of William Acton, one of our ſhip boies) to reueale a foule and deteſtable ſinne committed amongſt vs; which being approued againſt him by a Jury, hee was condemned to die, and was executed for the ſame on the third day of March (being Friday) in the morning.

The 21. day betimes in the morning, we eſpied an Iland ſtanding in the height of 12. Degrees and 17. minutes, being barren and vnpeopled, ouer againſt which Iland, ſome three leagues diſtant, ſtood foure hillocks or rocks, & for this Iland we bore vp a whole day, and a night, and finding it to be barren and vnpeopled, by ſending our ſkiffe on ſhore, wee paſſed by it, and the ſame day wee eſpied three Ilands more about ſunne ſetting ſtanding in the height of 12. Degrees and 29. minutes, to which Ilands we came the 29. day of March, 1609. two of which Ilands were within a league one of another, and the third we found to be Sacatora, and ſtandeth in 12. Degrees and 24. minutes where we Ancored in a fine Bay the 30. day, in the morning about ten of the Clocke.

At ſight of vs, the Ilanders made a fire, and wee ſent our ſkiffe an ſhore, but the people fled with great feare and trembling, hauing (as it ſeemed) beene formerly iniured by ſome that had paſſed that way but

our men looking about, found no likelie-hood of any re-lefe there, and so came aboard and certified the Gene-rall thereof: so that about fine of the clock in the after-noone, wee waighed anco⁊, and sailed along to find out the chiefe harbo⁊.

The 31. day we stood of into the main Sea, wher we met with a Guzarat ship, laden with Cotton woolls, Callicoes, and Pentathoes, being bound fo⁊ Adden, whether wee kept her company, in regard they told vs it was a Towne of great trading, but wee found it quite contrary: fo⁊ it was onely a Towne of garison, and many Souldiers in it: and at the very entring in-to the Towne, is a Castle cut out of the maine, and incompassed round with the Sea, wherein are thirty two peeces of O⁊dinance, and fiftie peeces in the towne.

The 10. day of Aprill wee arrived there, and the Guzarat ship went into the Towne, and told the Go-uernour, there was an English ship come to trade there. Who p⁊esently sent his Admirall to vs, and our Generall vnaduisedly went on sho⁊e, where hee, and his fellowes were received with 4. great Ho⁊ses, and were caried befo⁊e the Gouernour, in as great pomp and state, as the Towne could yeild. But the Gouerno⁊ finding him to be a plaine and simple man, put him in a house with a Chowse o⁊ keeper, with ma-ny Janyzaries o⁊ Souldiers to gard him, and so kept him p⁊isoner five weekes, my selfe being p⁊isoner with him.

And then the Gouerno⁊ caused him to send aboard fo⁊ Iron, Tinne, and Cloath, to the value of 2500. Dollars, with p⁊omise to buy the same, which when he had on sho⁊e, hee claimed and made stay thereof, fo⁊ the Custome of the ship onely: and when hee saw hee had gotten as much as hee could, hee sent him aboard the 27. day of May, and kept 2. of our Merchants fo⁊ 2000. Dollars, which he said was fo⁊ anco⁊age: but the ge-

nerall

nerall voice of the company was, that hee should haue none: whereupon hee sent the Merchants vp into the Countrey some 8. daies iourney, to a place called Siany where the Bashaw then lay.

The 28. day, our Pinnace came to vs, who told vs their Master was dead, and inquiring where, and how, the company told vs, he was knockt in the head with a Mallet hammer, by one Thomas Clarke, with the consent of Francis Driuer his mate, Andrew Euans, and Edward Hilles, being foure murderous and bad minded men, who being asked why, and vpon what occasion they did it, they could make no excuse, nor alledge any cause, saue onely, that hee had some small quantity of Aquauitæ and Rosa solis, for his owne store, and for the good of them, or any one aboard, that should stand in nede thereof, and was prouident to kepe and preserue the same, till great need should be, and therefore out of mere malice, and chiefly by the instigation of Francis Driuer his mate, they thus murdred an innocent man, who thought them no harme, nor suspected any such danger. The master of the Pinnace murdered.

The 31. day of May, a Jury was called, and vpon iust and due proofe, according to our English lawes, they were conuicted, and Francis Driuer and Thomas Clarke were condemned and iudged to die, and were hanged in the Pinnace, where they did the fact: and on the other two, God shewed his iust iudgement afterwards. For Edward Hilles was eaten with Caribs or Man-eaters, and the other died and rotted where he lay.

The third day of June, we waighed anchor and sailed into the Red-sea, thorow the straights of Mockoo; which are some league ouer from shore to shore, and 18 fathome water, close aboard the Iland shore, and 4 bout 3. leagues in length.

When you are within the Streits, there lieth a great shole, some two leagues off into the Sea, and to

ſhunne it you muſt take a good breadth off, and ſo you ſhal come in no danger, and then you haue to Mockoo, ſome 6. leagues, where is a good Road to anchor in, and faire ground, and you may ride at 14. fathome water. It is a place that is neuer without ſhipping, for it is a Towne of great trade of merchandize, and hath Carauans or Conuoies that come from Seena, from Mecha, from grand Cairo, and Alexandria, and all thoſe places.

Moha ſixe leagues within the Straits.

It is a City of great trading for our Commodities: as Tynne, Iron, Lead, Cloth, Sword blades, and all Engliſh commodities. It hath a great Baſſart or Market euery day in the weeke. There is great ſtore of fruit, as Apricocks, Quinces, Dates, Grapes abundance, Peaches, Limmons, and Plantins great ſtore, which I much maruelled at, in regard the people of the Countrey told vs, they had no raine in ſeuen yeares before, and yet there was very good Corne and good ſtore, for eighteene pence a buſhell.

There are Oxen, Sheepe, and Goats abundance: as an Oxe, for 3. Dollars, a Goat for halfe a Dollar, and a Sheepe for halfe a Dollar: aſmuch Fiſh for three pence, as will ſuffuſe ten men to a meale. As Dolphines, Poze-fiſh, Baſſe, Pullets, and other good Fiſh.

The Town is Arabian, and gouerned by the Turk, and if an Arabian offend, hee is ſeuerely puniſhed by their Law. For they haue Gallies and Chaines of purpoſe, which offenders are put into, elſe were they not able to keepe them in awe and ſubiection.

At Mockoo, wee laied from the 13. of June till the 18. of Julie, and then waighed anchor, and went out to the mouth of Mockoo, where wee loſt two anchors, and from thence wee ſet ſaile to Sacatora: and about the 5. of Auguſt, wee caſt anchor ouer againſt the Towne of Saiob, where the King lieth, and one of our Merchants went on ſhore and gaue the King a preſent, and deſired that

Their abod at Moha.

that we might buy Water, Goats, and other prouiſi-
on, which hee would not grant, becauſe the women of
the Country were much afraid: yet hee told him, if hee
would goe to a Road ſome fiue leagues of, wee ſhould
haue any thing his Countrey would affoꝛd: where we
bought Goats, Water, Aloes Socotrina, Dragens
bloud, and what elſe the Countrey would affoꝛd.

Heere at Sawb, wee remained from the 5. day of Au-
guſt, till the 18. day, and ſet ſaile with an ancoꝛ and a
halfe, foꝛ Cambaia. And on the 28. day of Auguſt, we
came to Moa, where one of the Countrey people told
vs that foꝛ the value of 20. Dollars, wee might haue a
Pilot to bring vs to the bar of Surat. But our wilfull
Maſter refuſed it, and ſaid he would haue none.

The 29. day wee ſet ſaile from thence, thinking to
hit the Channell to goe to the bar, but wee came out of
10. fathome water into 7. fathome, and into fiue fa-
thome and a halfe. Then we tackt about to the Weſt-
ward, and came into 15. fathome, and then wee tackt
about againe to the Eaſtward, and came into 5. fa-
thome water. Then ſome of the companie asked whe-
ther the Maſter would goe, who anſwered let her go o-
uer the height, and preſently the ſhip ſtrooke, which I
preſently went vp and told him of: who turning about
asked who durſt ſay ſhee ſtrooke, then preſently ſhee
ſtrooke againe, and ſtrooke off her Rudder, and loſt it
in the Sea: then wee came to an ancoꝛ, and rode there
two daies, then our Skiffe ſplit in peeces, and we had
no moꝛe but our long boat to helpe our ſelues withall:
yet wee made ſuch ſhift, that wee got the peeces of our
ſkiffe into the ſhip, and the Carpenter went ſo round
ly to woꝛke, that they had bound her vp together with
woldings, ſo that when our greateſt need was, ſhee
brought 16. men one ſhoꝛe.

The ſecond day of September about ſix of the clock The ſhip
in night, our ſhip ſtrooke and began to founder, and founderes.
hauing a leake twiſe, we had preſently 24. inches of
water

water in the Well, then we plied the pumpe, ſome foure houres, viz. from ſeuen of the Clocke to eleuen of the Clocke at night, then the water encreaſed ſo faſt that we were able to keepe her no longer, but were forced to take our boats.

The Merchants had ſome 10000. l. lying betweene the maine Maſte and the Stearidge, whereof the Generall bid the Company take what they would, and I thinke they toke amongſt them ſome 3000. pounds ſome hauing 100. pounds, ſome 50. pounds, ſome 40. pounds, ſome more, and ſome leſſe, and ſo we left the ſhip, and toke neither meat nor drinke with vs. And betweene twelue and one of the Clocke, we ſet ſaile to come aſhore, which was at the leaſt 20. leagues to the Eaſtward, and ſo we ſailed all that night, and the nert day, without any ſuſtenance at all, till fiue or ſix of the Clocke at night, being the third day of September, that we made the Land being a little Iland, ſtanding vpon the bar, and then a guſt came down vpon vs, and brok the midſhip thought of our long boat, wherein were 55. perſons, yet it pleaſed God that we recouered our Maſte, and (the guſt ceaſing) we went ouer the barre, and got into the Riuer of Gandeuee.

Gandeuee Riuer.

But when the Country people ſaw ſo many men in two boats, they ſtroke vp their drums and were in Armes, taking vs to be Portugales, and that we came to take ſome of their Townes, which we perceiuing, (and hauing by chance a Guzarat aboard we ſent him aſhore to tell them truly what we were: and when they knew we were Engliſhmen, they directed vs to the City of Gandeuee, where was a great Gouernour, who at our comming thither (and vnderſtanding we were Engliſhmen) ſeemed to be very ſorry for our miſfortunes, and welcomed vs very kindly. And there ended our trauels by Sea for that time.

1609. The fourth day of September, 1609. we came to the City of Gandeuee, which is a very faire hauen, and

and great store of shipping built there, whereof some are of foure or fiue hundreth Tun, it standeth in a good soile, and is gouerned by the Gentiles.

The 25. day of September, we tooke our iourney towards Surrot, to a Towne called Sabay, which is a Towne, only consisting of Spinners and Weauers, and there is much Calico made, and from thence we came to Surrate, where we found one William Finch an English Merchant, and seruant to Master Iohnson in Cheapside, who very curteously went to the Gouernour, and acquainted him with our distresse, who (as hereafter we found it to be true) was bribed by the Portugals, which told him we were a kinde of turbulent people that would make mutinies, and sow ciuill dissention in the Towne, and so aduenture to surprise the Towne, whereupon we were put into a Monastery, where we liued three daies, nor could this suffice, but we were remoued to a great house, being a Gentiles house, where we lay 14. daies; in which time, (by the good aduise of the said William Finch) we made prouision of Coaches, Horses, and other things to trauell to the great Mogol, & certifie him of our great distresse and misfortunes. This is a City of great fame & Antiquity, being walled about with free stone, and a strong Garrison lying therin, and a City of great trading for Merchandize, and great store of shipping, whereof some are of 500. Tun, which they cannot lade at the Town but carry them ouer the bar with their ballance only, & there lade thē, but for their smaller shipping they lade them at the Town, and so goe ouer the bar, where at a high water, they haue 16. foot water.

The 22. of September, we tooke our iourney from Surrat to Agra, with our Generall and 52. men, with 21. Coaches of our owne, and some others being hired, and 19. Horses to a great City called Brampoit, and the first two nights we lay in the fields. The trauell to Agra.

The 26. day we came to Nawbon where Sugar groweth in abundance, with Cotten and all maner

of graine, as Rice, Wheat, Beanes, Peaſe, Chéeſe Lanterchoes, Potte, &c. For the Countrey is ſo plentifull, that you may haue a gallon of milke for a halfe penny, a Hen for three halfpence, 16. Egs for a penny.

From Gandeuee to Sabay is 12. course, & from Sabay to Surrot is 12. course and euery two course is three English miles.

The 27. day, we trauelled 12. course and came to a City of the Bannions called Dayraotote, and there Maſter Reuet one of our Merchants died.

This City could neuer be conquered by the great Mogol, but yelded vpon compoſition, and ſtill holdeth his title of King of the Bannians, and at this City we ſtaid two daies.

This City yeldes great ſtore of Drugs, fine Pentathoſe and Calico Lawnes.

The firſt of October we trauelled 12. course, and lay in the fields.

The ſecond day we trauelled 14. course to a great City of the Bannians called Netherberry, where is a great Baſar or Market, and all maner of braſen wares to be ſold, as Pots, Kettles, Candleſticks, and Caldrons of foure foot long, Shirts of Male, Swords and Bucklers, Lances, Horſes in Armour of Arrowe proofe, Camels, and all maner of beaſts.

There is alſo great ſtore of Cotten wools, Cotten yarne, Pentathoes, Callico Lawnes, Shathes for Turbants for their heades, Limmons, Potatoes, three pound for a penny, and all maner of Drugs.

And ſurely cloth would be a very vendible commodity there: for course felt is there extreame deare. Alſo Gold and Siluer is there very plentifull, and theſe are very good people to deale withall.

The third day we trauelled ten course, to a ſmall Towne of Husbandry called Sailote, where is alſo great ſtore of Sugar, and fruits of all ſorts.

The nert day we trauelled 18 course to a Garriſon

Towne

Towne called Saddisee, and there is the Riuer of Tyndee which runneth to Surrat, wherein is great store of Fish of all sorts, and this Riuer diuideth the confines, of the Bannians and the Guzarates.

The Bannians are a strange people in their beliefe, and honour God in a strange fashion, viz. in pictures of stone, hanging their beades on the heades of the pictures, and then with their faces towards the sun doe worship it, saying, that all their comforts proceeds from it. And yet I saw more then this, which was a Cow adorned with a veste of gold and many Jewels, her head bedecked with garlands and flowers, and then being brought to a buriall place, where they doe vse to make Sermons, they kisse her fet and teats, and worship her, that it grieued me to see their fond superstition, and abhominable Idolatry. And asking why they did it, they answered, that shee was the mother of beasts, and brought them, milke, butter, cheese, and the Ore to till the ground, and lastly, her hide did make leather to make them shoes. Moreouer, they say, she is blest by the Mother of God, to be honoured aboue all beasts. And so leauing the Bannians, we crossed the Riuer of Tindee into the Gentiles Countrey.

Now at Saddisee, we being many, some in Coaches, some on Horseback, they thought we had come to take their Town, and did shut their gates, & bent their Ordinance vpon vs. But our General sent our Linguist or Interpreter to certifie them, what we were, and then the Gouernour opened the Gates, and came himself to entertaine vs with great curtesie and state. Yet that night we lay by the Riuer side, and the next day being the fifth of October, we came into the Towne, where we lay that night: And the next day we trauelled some 12. Course, and lay at a Monastery: And the seuenth day we went to the great City of Brampore where the great Generall called the Can

Canawe liueth, this being his Garrison or resting place when he is out of the warres, and on the twelfth of October, he came from the warres with 1500. Elephants, 30000. Horses, 10000. Camels, 3000. Drumdaries.

The Elephant serueth in the Field with a small tower of wood or timber vpon his back, wherein is placed 4. peeces of brasse as big as Kabnets, and 10. men very artificially placed in the said Tower, with bows and arrowes, and to discharge those peeces.

The Elephants skin is musket proofe, vnlesse it be on his face and belly, and he is a beast of so great vnderstanding, that he is ruled and gouerned by word of mouth, vnderstanding what his keeper commandeth him to doe.

This Countrey beareth towards the Northwest, in the height of 28. Degrees, or thereabouts: And heere Puskets, Snaphances, Pistols, Petrencls, and Swords, be good commodities, but no Firelocks in in any wise.

Also Cloth is an excellent commodity to my knowledge, for I was offered three pound for an old cloake, which heere, is not worth 20. shillings at the vttermost.

And in Brampor we staied from the seuenth of October vntill the 11. of Nouember following: Then I and Iohn Frencham one of our Company went to craue the Generals passe, to goe to the great Mogol, but he asked vs if we would serue him in his warres, and he would giue vs what meanes we would desire: but we told him, we were poore distressed Merchants, that had beene shipwracked: and hee againe replied, that there was no Englishman, Merchant, nor other but he was a Souldier. But we told him that we had wiues and children in our Countrey, to whom we must of necessity goe, to which hee said, it was very well spoken, and that it was against their Lawes to

keepe

keepe any man against his will: Then hee asked vs if wee had any Iewels for his Ladies, I answered I had one stone and one Iewell, which I sold him for forty pound sterling, and then hee commanded his Secretary to make vs a Passe, and seale it with his great Seale, for our safe Conduct to Agra. Also for the nature & strength of the Elephant, I can say thus much of mine owne knowledge because I saw it.

An Elephant roiall being brought to remoue a piece of Ordinance of one and twenty foot long, which caried a shot of seuen inches high, and lay vpon the cariage on the side of a hill, and to carry the same some halfe furlong off, which he did as it seemed to the great dislike of his Keeper, who told him hee was a lazy villaine, and deserued not his meat. Now the nature of the Elephant is, not to be disparaged in any thing, and standeth much vpon his reputation and valour: so that vpon these speeches of his Keeper, he came to it againe, and with maine strength tore the carriage in pieces, and left the piece lying on the ground. Then were Carpenters set on worke to make a new carriage, which being done, the same Elephant was brought, who clapt his Trunke about the wheeles, and brought the Ordinance where his Keeper commanded him.

This Citie is farre bigger then London, and great trade of all sorts of merchandise therein: it is one of the most famous heathen Cities that euer I came in, and the Citizens are very good and kind people, and very many Gallants in the Citie. Also fine riuers, ponds, orchards, gardens, pleasant walkes, and excellent faire prospects as euer I saw. Heere any Gentleman may haue pastime to hunt or hawke: and if hee will not goe farre, he may buy a Deere in the Busar or market for a Dollar, being but foure shillings sterling, and hunt him where and when he will.

Now in my iudgement, our English cloth of gold

and siluer, veluets, broad-cloth, bayes, and cottons, would be very vendable, in regard there are so many Gallants. And thus much for the great City of Bramport.

The eleuenth of November we took our iourny towards Agroe, I and Ioseph Salebanck our Purser, and one Io. Frencham, with one of the Country people for our guide, taking leaue of our Generall, who was extreame sicke of an Ague, and no hope of any speedy recouery. Also we had thought to haue gone along with a Carrauand of foure hundred and fifty strong, which were bound for Agro: but the Captaine told vs, that they were to stay seuen daies longer; but said, if we would trauel some two daies iourny (which we might safely doe without any danger of theeues) we should meet with a greater Carrauand then they were.

So on the twelfth day, wee trauelled to a Towne called Caddor, some fifteene course from thence, where we lay that night.

Heere the Gouernor hearing that wee were strangers, or Christians, demanded what we would haue, and whether we trauelled? We answered, to Agro, to the King, and that we came from Surrot. Then he asked vs what we would doe with the King? And when I heard him so inquisitiue, I peremptorily answered, that my businesse was too great for him to know: but he said, he would know it ere we went out of the Towne: and I againe replied, that my businesse was such, that I would goe out of the Towne and aske him no leaue: and so making vs ready to depart, we said, we would see who would stay vs, without a very lawfull occasion: Then the Gouernor sent his Cotwall or the Maior of the Towne, who asked vs why we vsed such peremptory speeches to the Gouernor? We told him, we answered him in no worse manner then his place and calling deserued, and that it was not for him to force vs to acquaint him with our businesse to the King,

King, and then we shewed him the Can Canalwes passe to the King. Whereupon the Gouernor came to vs again with twenty Gentlemen of the Towne, and by all meanes intreated vs to stay all night, and whatsoeuer we wanted that the Country could afford, should be at our seruice; and withall told vs, the way was dangerous, and very bad to trauell.

The next day we gaue him halfe a pound of Tobacco for a present, which we brought out of England, which he accepted very thankfully.

The thirteenth day we came to a Towne called Sawbon, some 14 course from Caddor, but before we were halfe a course out of the Towne, the Gouernour sent 12. Horsemen with Launces, Bowes and Arrowes, to conduct vs some part of the way that was most dangerous, which was some 10. or 12. English miles.

And when we came to Sawbon, we found the Carrauand being 500. Camels bound for Agro. And were laden with Taffaties, wrought Silkes, Cloth, Sugar, and other Commodities, some from Bramport, some from Bengalla, and some from Cambaia.

The 14. day we set forwards with the Carrauand, and trauelled some 12. course to a Monastery called Tindey.

The 15. day, we trauelled some 10. course and lay in the woods.

The next day, we came to a great City called Cannowe, where is much trading for Cloth, Swords, Shashes, Pecces, and Armour tied on with strings, being but onely Arrow proofe.

There is great store of fruit, and colours for Diars, of all sorts: and I thinke our English cloth would be an excellent commodity there: for it is very cold, especially in January February and March, for it beareth to the Northwards.

The 16. day we trauelled some 14 course to a great

Riuer

Riuer, called the Riuer of Andee, which is as broad as the Thames at Woolwich, and runneth into the Bay of Bengalla, and this is the vtmoſt part or border of the Gentiles, and one the 17. day we paſſed ouer the Riuer and went out of the Gentiles Countrey.

The Gentiles will eat nothing that bleedeth, and the Sun is their great god, For, ſhould they eat any thing that bleedeth, they beleeue that they may eat the ſoules of their Father, Mother, Siſter, Brother, or friends, that are deceaſed: For, they ſay, that when any one dieth, their breath preſently goeth into one beaſt or other, & ſo, in eating that beaſt, a man may eat the ſoule of ſome friend together with the fleſh of that beaſt, ſuch is their great blindeneſſe and ignorance. May more, they doe make euery liuing thing their Idols: as, the firſt liuing they meete in the morning is their god or ſaint for that day, to worſhip that, and ſo leauing the Gentiles, we come to the Bullors, or Pithagoreans.

The 17. day we came to the City of Gorra, where are many Surroyes, or Inns, where Trauellers may ſet their Camels, Horſes or Catell, and coſt nothing.

Alſo there are foure great Schooles for learning like to an Vniuerſity: In this Countrey were two Brothers being Kings ſonnes, who warred for this City, being eight miles in compaſſe, and in the middle a great wall, and there they laid their Seedge, a long time. And at the laſt the King of the Eaſt part got the victory, and held the ſame for ſeuen yeeres, and then the great Mogol Tamberlaine the firth ouercame the whole Countrey and tooke it into his hands.

The 18. day, we went ten course to a great Tanck or pole of water, like vnto the Bath, the water boiling out of the earth and is very warme.

The 19. day, wee trauelled ſome 15. course to a Towne called Sanday where is great ſtore of Wooll, like Spaniſh Wool, heere are made great ſtore of Caps to couer Turbants, felt gownes to ride in, both fine

and

and course, there are great store of sheepe, and so much Sugar, that they feed horses therewith as we do with prouender, also there are goodly Surroies or Innes for horsemen and footmen.

The 20. day, we trauelled some fiftene course to a great Surroy, neere vnto a Monastery, where we had great store of fruit called Mangees being like an Apple, and haue a stone as big as an Apricocke, and in sent or taste, and is excellent good for the Flixe, and are there much esteemed of.

The 21. day we trauelled twelue course to a small village, called Lee.

The 22. day we trauelled some 16. course to a City called Easwan, where is a great Bussart or Market for the countrey people, for Woll, Cotten, Cotten yearne, Swords, Iauelins, and other weapons for the warres.

The 23. day, we came to a little Towne called Zingreene, some 14. course, where is great store of Dad, and abundance of Drugs for Diars.

The 24. day, we trauelled 16. course to a Citie called Barrandonn where are great store of Merchants of the Bannians and Mesulipatanians.

It is a City where the great Carrauans met, and there is great trade of Merchandise, for Cloth, Shashes, Armour, for men and Horses, Coats of Male, Armour of Arrow proofe, bombast Headpeeces, and Elephants teeth, also many wilde Elephants in the Countrey: here we staied two daies and left our Carrauant in the City.

The 27. day we toke our iourney forwards, and by the way we met with a Conor Knight of that Countrey, with fourty Horse being bound for Agro, and fifty shot, with whom we also kept company, being about 140. strong, and trauelled in the Desart some fiue daies, where are great store of wilde Elephants, Lions, Tygars, Cat of Mountaines, Porpentines,

pentines and other wilde beasts innumerable, but those wee saw. These Desarts are 100. course long, where euery night we made great fires round about our tents, to shunne the dangers of the wilde beasts: This Con or Knight told vs the nature or wit of the Elephant, who knowing he is hunted to death for his teeth, will goe to a tree and there by maine force will wring or wrest his teeth out of his head, knowing that so he shall liue secure and free from that danger, and this he protested to be true.

The third of December, we past those Desarts and came to a Towne called Tranado.

The fourth day, we trauelled some 16. course to a Towne called Zaioberdee, where is hay, corne, and graine, great plenty.

The fifth day we trauelled some 18. course to a City called Handee, where the King hath a Castle and house, cut out of the maine Rocke, and wrought with carued worke round about. This Castle is inuincible, and hath fifty peeces of Ordinance in it.

There lay in this Castle, when wee were there 200. Knights, Captaines, and other Gallants, that had transgressed the Law, or the Kings commandement, as in Treason, Rebellion, and such like matters. Also, in this City are two houses much like Saint Iones, where Captaines and Cauiliers, that haue borne maimed, and hurt in the warres, do liue, and haue each one a Mammothe a day being nine pence English, and meat and drinke at the Kings allowance.

The 6. day we came to the Riuer of Tamluo, which runneth into the Riuer Indus, which parteth the Countries of the Pythagoreans, and the Indestands.

The Pithagoreans in former times haue borne a vile and treacherous kinde of people, and had a Law that when the husband died, the wife should be also burnt, which is holden till this day, though not in so strict a maner, for now they may refuse it, but then her

her head is shaven and she clad in a blacke vesture or garment, which among them is reputed most vile and hatefull, that the basest slaue in the Countrey will not succor nor relieue her though she should starue.

Now, the cause why this Law was first made, was, for that the women there were so fickle and inconstant, that, vpon any slight occasion of dislike or spleene, they would poison their husbands. Whereas now the establishing and executing of this Law, is the cause that moueth the wife to loue and cherish her husband, and wisheth not to suruiue him.

As for example, I saw a young woman the wife of a Doctor, whose husband being dead, shee made choise to bee carried in a Pageant, by foure men, shee being cloathed in Lawne, and her head decked with Iewels and rich Ornaments, and before her went Musike of all sorts that the Countrey affoorded, as Hoeboies, Drums, fifes, and Trumpets, and next vnto her all her kindred, and so shee was brought to the place of Execution, where was a stake and a hole to set her fast in, and so being tied to the stake, all her kindred kneeling round about her, & praying to the sun and their other Idols, the fire was set to her, she hauing vnder each arme a bagge of gunpowder, and a bagge betwixt her legges, and so burnt to death, the fire being made of Beniamin, Storaxe, Lignomalloes, and other sweet woods. Thus much for the Bulloits, and so to the Indestands, and the next day we trauelled some ten course to a Towne called Addar.

The eight day, wee trauelled some 26. course, and came to the great City of Agro where the great Mogoll keepeth his Court and residence.

The ninth day Captaine Hawkins came to vs, and brought vs before the King, as it is the custome and manner of the Countrey. For no stranger must stay about twenty foure houres before he be brought before the King to know what he is, and wherefore he com-

meth. Alſo euery ſtranger muſt preſent the King with ſome preſent, bee it neuer ſo ſmall, which hee will not refuſe. And I gaue him for a preſent, a ſmall whiſtle of gold, waighing almoſt an ounce, ſet with ſparks of Rubies, which hee toke and whiſtleled therewith almoſt an houre. Alſo I gaue him the picture of Saint Iohns head cut in Amber and Gold, which hee alſo receiued very gratiouſly.

The whiſtle hee gaue to one of his great women, and the picture to Sultane Caroone his yongeſt ſonne. His eldeſt ſon rebelled, and is in priſon with his eies ſealed vp, and it is noiſed amongſt the common people that his eies are put out: But it was told mee by a great man, that they are but ſealed vp. His name is Patteſhaw Shelham, which in our language is heire apparant to the Crowne: His ſecond ſonne liueth with him and is called Sultane Nawbree, and him hee thinketh to make his heire apparant: His third ſonne is called Sultane Lawlle, and is Viceroy of Liborne: His fourth ſonne is called Sultane Lill, and is Viceroy of the Gentiles, and theſe are his fiue ſonnes. Alſo hee hath ten Viceroys more vnder him, that gouern ten ſeuerall Prouinces or Countries, viz. Can Canow Viceroy of the Guzarats: Can Iohn Viceroy of the Bulloites: Michall Can Viceroy of the Bannians: Howſouer Can, Viceroy of Cambaia: Hodge Iohn, Viceroy of Bengolla: Michaell Can, Viceroy of the Hendownes: Sawder Can Viceroy of the Puttans, and hee lieth in the City of Candahar: Allee Can Viceroy of the Bullochies, and lieth in the City of Buckera: Sawber Can, Viceroy of the Multans, and Can Bullard Viceroy of the Indeſtands.

Theſe are the names of his ten Viceroys, being all Heathens, but very worthy men, and expert in the warres. Hee hath a great number of Noble men to attend on him. An Earle is called a Nawbob, and they are the chiefe men that attend on him, when he goeth

eth abroad: for at home none attend him but Euenuches or gelded men.

His Lord chiefe Iustice is an Euenuch, and is called Awlee Nawbob: hee is thought to bee worth twenty English millions: Hee keepeth twenty Elephants, one hundreth and fifty Camels and Dromedaries, and fiue hundreth Horse to attend on him.

The Lord Treasurer is a mighty man, called Sultan Carowdon: Hee hath forty Elephants to attend him, two hundreth Camels and Dromedaries, and one thousand Horse at his seruice. And when he commeth to sit in his place of Iustice, hee is brought vpon an Elephant clad in cloth of gold or siluer, and sometimes in a Pollankan, carried by foure slaues, he lying in it, as if hee lay in a cradle, in as great pomp and ease as may bee, and hath four maces of siluer and gilt carried before him, and ten banners, and as great attendance, as if hee were a King; yet on Tuesdaies and Thursdaies the King himselfe sits in Iudgement of all causes: He custometh all strangers goods himselfe, the custome beeing but small at his pleasure, as sometimes, the value of ten shillings, custometh goods worth two hundreth pound. Also if a Merchant stranger, bring wares or merchandize from a farre Countrey: as from Chyna, Bengalla, and thinketh hee shall make a bad voiage, or lose thereby: if hee acquaint the King therewith, and that the merchandize bee fit for Kings, Princes, and Noble men, the King himselfe will take part thereof, and cause his Nobles to take the rest, at such rates as the Merchant, shall not only bee a sauer, but a great gainer thereby.

The Mogoll, lyeth in as great state and pompe as may be deuised, both for Maiestie and princely pleasure; for hee had brought before him euery day during our abode there, 50. Elephants royall, clad in cloth of golde and siluer, with drums fifes and trumpets, whereof, some fight one with another, wounding one another be-

ry deadly, and cannot be parted but with Rackets of wilde fier, made round like hoopes, and so run the same in their faces, and some of them fight with wilde horses, as one Elephant with 6. horses, whereof he hath killed 2. instantly by clasping his trunck about their neckes, and so pulling them to him, with his teeth breaketh their necks.

Also there are tame Elephants that will take the viceroyes sonnes being the Kings pages with their trunckes, gaping as they would eat them, and yet verie gently will set them vpon his owne head, and hauing litten there a good space, will set them downe againe one their fæt as tenderly as a mother would set downe her owne childe, doing them no harme at all.

The Elephant wil not goe out of the sight of his female, nor will he be ruled if he doe, this I can speake by experience hauing sæne triall made thereof, Also euery he Elephant, hath 3. or 4. females, and I saw one that had 4. females and 12. yong ones of his owne begetting.

There ingendring together is strange, for the female lieth downe on her backe, and he commeth vpon her, and so ingender. But if he perceiue any man to beholde or sæ him thus ingendring hee will kill him if he can.

Also the King hath Deare, Kammes, Vernathoes or Beazors, Lyons, Leopards, and Wolues, that fight before him. Also if a Cauiller be condemned for any offence and iudged to die, he may by the custom of the Country, Craue combate with a Lion for his life, (which the King denieth to none that craue it) as for example, I saw one, that at the first incounter stroke the Lion with his fist that he felled him, but the Lion recouering, returned with great furie and violence, and caught such hold on him that he rent out his guts, with the heart and liuer and so tore him in peeces, and this was performed before the King.

Also there are horses that fight with Allegators or Crocodiles in Tancks or ponds of water where I also saw

law one Allegator kill 2. stone horses at one time. There is also a faire Riuer called Indawe, running from thence to Mesopotamia, & carrieth boats or lighters of 40. tun, and is replenished with fish of all sorts.

Also there are 4. Basars or markets euery day in the weeke, and great store of all things to be bought and sold there, and at a very reasonable rate. As a hen for 2. pence, a Turkey for 6. pence, a fine deare for a dollar, a sheep for 2. shillings, a goat for 2. shillings, a couple of oxen for 4. dollars, being 16. shillings sterling, a good hogge for 2. shillings, but none buy them but Christians, and none sell them but the Wannyans, who breed them, and as much fish for 3. pence as will serue 5. reasonable men at a meale.

Also great store of fruit, as Limmons, Oranges, Apricocks, Grapes, Peares, Apples and Plummes; But with their grapes they make no wines because their lawes forbid it: Also Raisons as great and faire as Raisons of Damasko, with great store of cloth of golde veluets and silkes out of Persia, and silkes and cloth of gold from Chyna, but those are course and lowe prised; but abundance are their vended; and Captaine Hawkins thinketh that our richer silkes, velvets, and such like would be excellent good commodities there.

But especially our Cloth of light colors. For there is no Cloth, but a kind of course Cloth like Cotton, which is made at Lyhore, and at a Towne called Esmeere: and their finest and best, is a kind of course red cloth, like a Venice red, and this is the vsuall wearing for the chiefest Cauiliers; and these are all the places of clothing that I could by any meanes heare of in all that Country.

The word Mogoll, in their language is as much as to say, the great white King: for he is a white man and of the Race of the Tartares. He is King of many Kingdomes, and writeth himselfe in his stile, Patteshaw Shelham Shorh, that is, the King of all the great coynes. For there is a seuerall coyne at Lahore, another at Brampor, another

another at Surrot, another at Cambaia, another at Sabbarton, and another at Awgru, And for his seuerall Kingdomes, he is King, of the Guzarats, of the Bannians of the Bulloits of Callicot and Bengolla which are Gentiles, of the Indeitands of the Mogolles, of the Hendouns, of the Moltans, of the Puttans, of the Bullochies, and of the Alkeyfors, with some others, which I cannot particularly name. Also he writeth himselfe the mynthe King from Tamberlaine. And to this his great stile he is also of as great power, wealth and commande, yet will he vrge none of what Nation soeuer to forsake their Religions, but esteemeth any man somuch the better, by howmuch the more he is firme and constant in his Religion, and of all other he maketh most accompt of Christians, and will allow them double the meanes that he giueth to any other nation, and keepeth continually two Christians Friars, to conuerse with them in the Christian Religion and manners of Christendome. He hath also the picture of our Lady in the place of his prayer or Religious proceedings, and hath oftentimes said that he could find in his heart to be a Christian, if they had not so many Gods: There was at my being there an Armenian Christian that in hope of gaine and preferment turned Moze, which being told the King, he saide, if he thought to saue his soule thereby, that was a sufficient Recompence for him, but he would rather haue giuen him preferment if he had kept himselfe still a Christian.

The Mogoll is also verie bountifull, for to one that gaue him a little beere he gaue 1000. Ruckees, being 100. pound sterling, also to another that gaue him a couple of land spanniels, he gaue the like reward, and to another that gaue him two Cocks he gaue 2000. Ruckees.

Also there be excellent faire Hawkes of all sorts from the Goshauke to the Sparehauke, and great store of game, as Pheasants, Partriges, Plouers, Quailes, Mallard, and of all other sorts of fowle in great plentie.

There

There are no great dogges but a kind of Mungrels, whereof two will hardly kill a beare in a whole day, and yet they are so choise ouer them, that they make them coates to keepe them warme and cleane. Nor haue they any parkes but Forrests, and Commons, wherein any man may hunt that will, saue only within 6. miles of Agra round about which is ymitted and reserued for the Kings priuate pleasure onely.

The King hath there begun a goodly monument for his Father, which hath been already 9. yeeres in building, and will hardly be finished in 5. yeeres more, and yet there are continually 5000. workemen at worke thereon.

The substance therof, is very fine marble, curiously wrought.

It is in forme 9. square, being 2. English miles about and 9. stories in height.

Also, it was credibly reported vnto me by a Christian Friar (who solemnly protested he heard the King him selfe speake it) that hee intended to bestow a hundreth millions of Treasure on that monument.

And hauing viewed and seen this great and rich Citie of Agra with the pleasures and Commodities thereof; on the 18. day of Ianuarie, my selfe with Ioseph Salebancke and Iohn Frencham, went to the King and craued his Passe for England, who very courteously demaded of vs, if we would serue him in his wars, offering vs what maintenance we would aske of him; which we humbly excused, both in regard of this our voiage, wherein diuers others besids our selues, were partners, as also, in regard we had Wiues and Children in our owne Countrie, to whom both by Law and Nature, wee were bound to make returne, if it were possible; whereupon most graciously he granted vs his Passe, vnder his hand and great Seale, for our safe conduct thorow al his Kingdomes and Dominions. Then his chiefe Secretary, went with vs to his third Queene (for it is said that hee

hath ten Queenes, one thouſand Concubines, and two hundreth Eunuches.) And this Queene is keper of his great ſeale, where it was ſealed and deliuered vnto vs. Then I alſo went to the chiefe Friar, and craued his letters, aſwell to the Kings and Princes, whoſe Kingdoms and Dominions we were to paſſe thorow, as alſo to the Clergy and places of Religion, which he moſt willingly granted, being a man of great Credit there, and greatly eſteemed and well knowne in other Kingdomes.

Alſo hee gaue me his letters of commendations to one Iohn Midnall an Engliſh Merchant of Facto, who had lien in Agroe three yeares: but before I came into England Iohn Midnall was gone againe for the Eaſt Indies, and I deliuered his letter to Mr. GREENAVVAY Deputy gouernor in London for the Company of the Eaſt Indian Merchants.

The one and twentieth day, wee toke our leaue of Captaine Hawkins, whom wee left there in great credit with the King, being alloived one hundreth Ruckes a day which is ten pound ſterling, and is intituled by the name of a Can, which is a Knight, and keepeth company with the greateſt Noblemen belonging to the King: and hee ſeemeth very willing to doe his Country good. And this is aſmuch as I can ſay concerning him.

The 22. day we toke our iourney towards England, being 5. Engliſh men viz, my ſelfe, Ioſeph Salebancke, Iohn Frencham, Richard Martin, and Richard Fox, and Guilliam Aſidee a Moore our guide, and trauelled towards Iſpahan in Perſia, and ſo with 5. horſes and 2. Camels, we toke the way to Biany, becauſe Iohn Midnall had gone the way by Lahor before, alſo this way was but two moneths iourney, though very dangerous and that by Lahor was 4. moneths iourney and without danger, viz.

From Agra we came to Fetterharre being 12. courſe. And frō thence to Bianie being 12. courſe more. And this is the chiefeſt place for Indico in all the Eaſt Indies, where

where are 12. Indico Pilles.

The Indico groweth in ſmall buſhes like gooſberry buſhes and carrieth a ſæde like Cabbege ſæd. And being cut down is laid on heapes for halfe a yeare to rot and then brought into a vault to be troden with Oxen to tread the Indico from the ſtalkes, and ſo to the Pilles to be ground very fine: and laſtly, is boiled in Furnaces, and very well refined and ſorted into ſeuerall ſorts.

A ſeare of Indico in Biany is worth ten pence, which ſeare doth containe twenty ounces at the leaſt. This I know to be true and brought a ſample of the Indico home with me. And for this Indico & the Anneele that is made thereof, there is much trading of Merchants, from Agro and Lahore.

The 25. day, we came to Hendowne, being twenty fiue courſe, this is an ancient faire City, where is alſo good ſtore of courſe Indico.

The 26. day, we came to Mogoll being 14. courſe. This is a ſmall market Towne, where are alſo courſe Indico and Callicoes.

The 27. day we went ſome 12. courſe to a ſmall Village called Halſtot.

The 28. day, we trauelled 12. courſe to a ſmall Village called Chatſoe, where are ſharpe and goats great ſtore, and very cheape.

The 29. day, we went 12. courſe to a ſmall Town called Laddanna, and there are great ſtore of Cotton Wools.

The 30. day, we went eight courſe to a ſmall town called Moſabad, where is great ſtore of corne.

The 31. day we went 12. courſe to Bandaſon a ſmal Village.

The firſt day of February we came to a faire Riuer called Paddar that runneth to Guzarat, and this Riuer parteth the Dominions of the Indeſtands and Hendownes and falleth into the gulph of Perſia. And from

thence we went to the City of Eſmeere, being twelue course from Bandaſon.

Heere the great Mogol hath a ſtately houſe where are continually kept 600. Elephants, and 1000. Horſes, for the warres to bee ready at the Kings command.

There is great ſtore of wools, and much cloathing for course cloth and cottens, alſo Iauelins, Bowes and Arrowes, Armour, Swords, and other weapons for the Warres, and two Baſars or Parkets euery weeke.

The Indeſtands are very gallant people, and great Merchants into moſt parts of the world.

The ſecond day, wee went into the Hendownes Countrey, some 12. course, and came to Richmall, where is great ſtore of Game, and a pleaſant place for hawking and hunting.

The fourth day, we went 12. course, to Mearta, a faire City, where I ſaw three faire and ancient Tombes or Monuments of the Hendownes, there are three Baſars or Parkets euery weeke. Alſo great ſtore of Indico, cotten woll, yarne, and cloth.

This City in my iudgement is as big as the City of Exceter.

The ſixth day we went some twelue course to Hurſallo, a ſmall Village.

The ſeuenth day we went 14. course to Lauara, a ſmall village, where is great ſtore of Corne, Cattell, and Sheepe and very good cheape.

The eight day, we went 12. course to Towry, a Towne of Carriſon of the Hendownes.

The ninth day, we went 11. course to Chummo a ſmall Village.

The tenth day, we went 13. course to Moulto a Village.

The 11. day, we went 10. course to Pucker a ſmall Village.

The

The 12. day, we went 12. course to Senawra a little Towne.

The 13. day, we went but fiue course to Basonpee a small village.

The 14. day, we went fiue course more to Gisiemeere, a faire City, and hath in it a strong Castle, where lyeth a grand Caulier. Also there is great trading of Merchandize by Land, and in the Castle are thirty peeces of Ordinance.

The 18. day, we went from thence some 14. course ouer the sands, that part the Hendownes and Multans, and lay in the fields.

The Hendownes are naturally discended from the Gentiles, yet refuse no manner of meat, flesh, nor fish, and are many of them very notable theeues. They pray naked, dresse and eat their meat naked, and where they dresse and eat their meat, they make a circle, within which circle none must enter, during the time of their dressing and eating their meat.

Their women are brought vp of children with shackles, some of siluer, some of brasse, and some of Iron on their legs, and rings in their eares, all which are still increased or made bigger as they grow in yeares and bignesse, so that in time they haue holes in their eares so great that a man may thrust his hand thorow. Also they doe weare bracelets of Elephants teeth about their armes from the wrist to the elbow.

The 19. day, we went eight course and lay in the Fields.

The 20. day, we went 12. course more, and lay in the fields.

The twenty one day, we went 12. course and lay by a well some 60. fathome deepe, where water was very scarse.

The 22. day, we trauelled 16. course, where we could get no better water then was almost halfe Cow pisse.

The 23. day we went some 15. course and lay in the fields.

The 24. day, we went some fiue course and came to three Townes, viz. Roree, Buckar, and Sucker, where is a gallant fresh River, and small ships that may goe to Armooſe, as the Townsmen report. Now the shipping belongeth to Roree, being some fifty or sixty saile, and are of the burden of fourty, fifty, and sixty tun, whereby there is trade of Merchandize as far as the coast of Molindee, and as far as Moſembique, and this River falleth into the gulph of Persia.

Buckar standeth in the middle of the River, which maketh it in forme of an Iland, and is besides very strongly built.

The Indians cal this River, the River of Damiadee. And in this Towne of Bucker, lieth Allee Can the Mogols Viceroy of the Bullochies, who are such a stubborne & rebellious people that he keepeth that strong hold of purpose to retire vnto, and to gather a head and renew his forces, at all assaies, to subdue and keepe them in awe and obedience, which notwithstanding he can hardly doe. Also this Allee Can is a very worthy and bountifull Prince, who gaue vs very gallant and kinde entertainment, and commanded vs to come dayly to his Court, where we had both costly and plentifull diet at all times, and here wer left Io. Frencham (one of our company) sicke.

Sucker is a Towne consisting most of Weauers and Diars, and liue by cloathing, and serue the Countrey round about, and this is the first Towne of the Bullochies. And Roree the last confine towne of the Multans who are good husbandmen and painefull people, and deale much in Merchandize, as Cloth, Indico, and other commodities, and are very good people to deale withall, yet their Religion is Mahometicall.

At Sucker we staied 24. daies and more for a Coſſilo or Conuoy, For the Captaine of the Castle would not

not ſuffer vs to goe without one, becauſe the way was dangerous and full of Theeues, which afterwards we found true, for had we not (by the great prouidence of God) eſcaped their hands, it had coſt vs our liues, and yet it coſt vs ſome money beſides.

The 25. day of March, 1610. we came from Sucker and trauelled ouer the plaines ſome three course or thereabouts.

The 26. day we trauelled through the woods or Deſarts ſome three course more.

The 27. day, we went three course more through the Deſarts, and there we toke in water for two daies, which was but bad water neither, but there was no better to be had, nor any towne to come to, vntill we came to Gorra, ſome eight course diſtant from thence, which was on the 28. day at night, where we reſted two daies and were very well vſed, yet being a Towne of the Bullochies and Rebels, we were in great feare, but we found no ſuch cauſe, God be praiſed.

The Bullóchies are Man-eaters, being men of huge limmes and proportion euen gianticke, nor are they of any Religion at all, ſaue only that they worſhip the Sunne.

The 21. day, we came to Norry, being about 10. course, and this is the laſt Towne, of the Bullochies; and ſo to the Puttans.

The firſt day of Aprill, we toke our iourney ouer the plaines earely in the morning, and about breake of day we met with tenne or twelue men playing on Fiddles, as if they had come in friendly maner to welcome vs, but indeed they were no better then Theeues that intended to rob and pillage vs, for by the Sun riſing we were beſet round with them and their companions, whoſe certaine number we could not diſcerne nor know.

And though we had a Caffroe or Conuoy of two hundred

hundred strong, yet we were glad to intreat the Captaine of that vnruly Crew to stand our friend, and both to bribe him priuatly, and to pay openly besides in the name of a custom, twenty Checkeenoes in gold, nor would all this haue serued the turne, but for the Mogols Passe vnder his hand and great seale, which they much feared, but that all our throats had beene cut, as other in greater number had formerly beene; yet at last vpon this friendly composition, they garded and conducted vs through their Countrey, vntill we were past all danger, and so departed, and that day we trauelled some nine course ouer the plaines, and tooke vp our lodging in the plaine Fields.

The second day we trauelled some eight course to a Towne called Daddor, where we rested two daies.

The fifth day, we trauelled eight course ouer the mountaines.

The sixth day, we went ten course ouer the mountaines.

The seuenth day, we went eight course ouer the Mountaines.

The eight day, we went eight course to Vachesto, a Towne of ciuill and quiet Gouernment, where we rested that night.

The ninth day we went three or foure course ouer the mountaines and lay in the fields.

The tenth day we went some eight course in the mountaines.

The eleuenth day, we went nine or ten course in the Mountaines.

The twelfth day we went some nine or ten course in the mountaines.

The thirteenth day we went nine or ten course in the mountaines.

The fourteenth day we went some fourteene course ouer

The 15. day we came to Candahar being but two course from thence, where we stated 20. or 21. daies.

This is a great and gallant Citie of the Puttans, where Sawdder Conuiceroy of the Puttans keepeth his Court and residence.

There is great and continuall traffique by land, from Persia, Indestand, Mesopotamia, and from all parties betweene that and China, with all sortes of merchandize and commodities which those Countries yeelde; for there are continually 7 or 8. thousand Camels about the Citie which trade to and fro with merchandize.

Also the viceroy hath continually 40. 00. horses for the warres in readinesse for feare of Rebellion, because the Puttans are a strong and warlike people, and inclined to rebellion, by reason they came vnder the Mogols government and subiection by force and conquest, and therefore loue him not in their hearts, but obey him for feare.

The 6. day of May we toke our iourney for Ispahawne in Persia, and trauelled some 8 course that day, and came to a gallant Riuer where were two Townes on each side of the Riuer one, and at one of these Townes called Langor we rested that night.

The 7. day we went some 6. or 7. course ouer the plaines.

The 8. day we went in like manner some 7. course more and lay in the fields.

The 9. day we went ouer the plaines some 12. course, and came to a great Riuer which diuideth the land of the Puttans from Persia, and there we paid custome for our Owts or Camels and rested 2. daies by the Riuer side.

The 12. day we were ferried ouer the Riuer, which is called Sabbas to a castle a course from thence, and next to a Towne called Grees.

This Riuer diuideth the confines of the great Mogoll and the King.

The Puttans are a warlike and goodly people, and were

their beards long, which the Mogols doe hate, also they worship the great God of heauen and despise Mahomet.

Their Priests goe in sackcloth with great Chaines about their middles; And doe fall downe and pray continually in sackcloth and Ashes.

And so passing out of the great Mogols kingdomes and dominions we came to the Towne of Grees being the first Towne of Persia, where we rested a day and a night.

Grees the first Towne of Persia.

The Towne of Grees is a frontier Towne, and therefore the King or (as they call him) the Shawbash of Persia keepeth heere a garrison of ten thousand men, and a gouernour to command them.

The 14. day we went ouer the plaines 6. forsongs euery forsong being a league, and euery league 2. course, and rested in the fields.

The 15. day we trauelled ouer the plaines some 6. forsongs more, and came to a Castle, where we refreshed our selues and our cattle, and there we rested our selues two daies to stay for a Coffeloe or connoy which came to vs the 14. day at night.

The 18. day we went 5. forsongs ouer the fields or plaines and lay in the fields.

The 19. day at night we trauelled some 4 forsongs to a Towne called Doctoreham, where wee staied all the nert day and night.

The 21. day we trauelled some 5 or 6 forsongs in the night to a Towne called Schawe, and thus for certaine daies we trauelled al by night by reason of the extreame heat in the day time.

The 22. day at night we trauelled some 6 forsongs ouer the plaines.

The 23. day at night we went 5 forsongs to a Town called Vca. where are great store of Feltmakers which also make felt Carpets e weauers of Turkie Carpets, there are also great store of Dates, and all sorts of fruits.

The 24. day wee trauelled some 6. forsongs to a faire Citie

Citie called Parra, where we staied 22. daies for a Coffeloe or Conuoy, my selfe being also sicke there, there is great trade of merchandize, and great store of raw silke which in the Persian tongue is called Auerisham.

The 6. day we went some 2. forsongs ouer the mountaines.

The 7. day we went 4. 035. forsongs ouer the mountaines.

The 8. day we went 7. forsongs.

The 9. day we went some 5. forsongs.

The 10. day we went 10. forsongs all in the mountaines.

The 11. day we trauelled some 3. forsongs to a towne called Banda being but a harbor or lodging place.

The 12. day we went some 3. forsongs ouer the plaines.

The 13. day we trauelled some 5. forsongs ouer the plaines and rested till the 14. day at night, and then trauelled some 7. forsongs and a halfe.

The 15. day wee came to a Towne called Sunday where we rested that night and all the next day and night.

The 17. day we trauelled some 7. forsongs and a halfe ouer the plaines.

The 18. daie wee went in like manner some 9. forsongs.

The 19. day we went 5. forsongs to a Towne called Beasts.

The 20. day we went some 4. forsongs.

The 21. day we trauelled some 6. forsongs to a towne called Gusta, where we rested a day and a night.

The 23. day we trauelled 4. forsongs to a watering place.

The 24. day we trauelled 10. forsongs and rested in the fields.

The 25. day we trauelled 7. forsongs to a Towne called Dattee, where was great store of Muskmillions and

there wee had good relefe.

The 26. day we trauelled some 4. forlongs to a place where was a gallant bawlt with water.

The 27. day we went some 7. forlongs to a Towne called Yelday.

The 28. day we went some 5. forlongs to a Towne called Pahanauens where we rested 2. daies and two nights.

There is great store of raw silke, or Auerisham as they call it.

The 2. day of Iuly we went 5. forlongs ouer the plaines.

The third day we went 8. forlongs ouer the barren and wilde plaines where we had no water but salt water and the ground all couered ouerwith salt.

The 4. day we trauelled 7. forlongs in salt ground and none but salt water.

The 5. day we went 15. forlongs for want of water in a most barren and dry Country and came to a town called Bibe, where we rested two daies and two nights.

The 8. day we trucalled some 14. forlongs to a Towne called Godanna: where we rested that night and the next day and night, and here is also great store of raw silke.

The 10. day we trauelled some 20. forlongs to a Town called Hemda, where are great store of Grapes and Muskmillions.

The 12. day we trauelled some 15. forlongs to a Towne called Corneta.

The 13. day we went 6. or 7. forlongs to a Towne called Orrinkca, a lodging Towne.

The 14. day we went but 4. forlongs to a little village.

The 15. day we went 5. forlongs to a Towne called Gowra being a faire great Towne, where is great store of raw silkes, bed couerings, silke carpets, cotten

Carpets

Carpets, and such like commodities; and there wee staied that night, and the next day and night.

The seuenteenth day, we went nine forlongs before we could finde any water.

The eighteenth day, we trauelled fiue forlongs to a little Village.

The nineteenth day, we went seuen forlongs ouer the plaines.

The twentieth day, wee went some fiue forlongs ouer the plaines.

The twenty one day, wee trauelled some fiue forlongs ouer the plaines.

The twenty two day, we went two forlongs and a halfe.

The twenty three day, we came to Ispahawne.

The twenty fourth day, we entred into the City where we staied eleuen or twelue daies.

This City of Ispahawne, is a gallant City, and one of the principall Cities of Persia, and aboundeth in traffique of all sorts of Merchandize. There are many great Surroies, where are houses made of purpose for the laying in and keeping of Merchants goods, and to harbour and lodge themselues and their Camels Horses or other Cattle, and prouision; the profits of which Surroies redound to the King only.

The whole Countrey aboue a hundred miles round about, doe wholly and generally trade to this City with their chiefest and best commodities. There is also a place in forme like the Exchange, of an inestimable wealth, where is nothing to be sold but things of great value and worth. As Cloth of gold, siluer and tissue, sattans, velucts, Jewels and pearles. In one end are nothing but raw silkes, in another end are twisted and wrought silkes. In another none but Merchanttailors, who sell, all sorts of apparell ready made, as it is in Birchyng lane, but farre more rich, and all of the Persian fashion, as, sutes of cloth of gold

and siluer, veluet, satten, taffety, Callico and none almost of any worser sorts.

Also there is great store of Indico and Annéele, and of all maner of Drugs, which are sold by Iewes and other strangers, that send them thither, and haue continuall trading there.

Also there are Camels, the best and strongest that are to bee found, with gallant Horses and Mules abundance. For whereas an ordinary Camels load is fiue hundred waight, the Persian Camels load is vsually 300. waight.

The Shawbash (or, as we call him, the King) hath there diuers gallant and stately houses, and banqueting houses, with Orchards, Gardens, Springs, ponds of water, walks and Galleries, as pleasantly seated and artificially contriued, as can be thought or deuised. But the King himselfe before my comming thither, was remoued to a place called Tobrin, as it was told me by the Christian Friars.

And at his chiefest house standing ouer against the great Basar or Market place, there are good store of brasse Ordinance orderly planted before the gate thereof, for defence if néede be, as namely, two Demy Cannons, two whole Culuerings, two Cannon Pedrars, and thirty other field Peeces.

Also heere I made enquiry of Master Robert Sherley, thinking to haue had some assistance, and better directions from him, or by his procurement, in my Journey, but it was told me directly that he was departed some seuen months before for England, and had his way by the Caspian Seas, being two months Journey from Ispahawn: That is to say, himselfe, and his wife, being a woman of great worth and esteeme in that Countrey, with Camels and Horses to carry his treasure, stuffe, and munition, and many attendants both men and women. And in his Company, one Captaine and fiue or seuen Englishmen more.

Also

Also there are great store of Grapes and Wines, and of all sorts of fruits: their stronger Wines like vnto Canary Sacke, their red Wines like high Countrey Claret, and their smaller Wines like to Iland Wines. Also victuals good store and good cheape.

And there lieth continually a Portugall Embassador; and fiue Portugall Friars, who haue a Church, and a house to entertaine Roman Catholiks, and other Christians at their pleasures, and haue meanes sufficient to maintaine the same. A Portugal Embassador Legier.

Also there are great store of Armenian Christians, and some Greekes, who liue all at free liberty without restraint or controll for their Religion. And so much for the great and rich City of Ispahawne.

The sixth day of August, wee departed from thence and trauelled some sixe forsongs, and lay in the fields close by a riuer side.

The seuenth day, we trauelled ten forsongs in the Desarts, and on the eight day sixe forsongs more to the Towne of Corronday.

The ninth day to Miskerion, and so directly to Bugdad, or Babilon, being a months Journey: that is to say, sixe forsongs to Miskereon.

The tenth day, wee went ten forsongs in the Desarts.

The eleuenth day, eleuenth forsongs in the Desarts.

The twelfe day, nine forsongs more in the Desarts.

The thirteenth day, we went fourteene forsongs to a little Village called Corryn.

The fourteenth day, ten forsongs in the Desarts.

The fifteenth day, nine forsongs in the Desarts.

The sixteenth day, we trauelled nine or ten forsongs to a little Towne called Lackeree.

The seuenteenth day wee trauelled eight forsongs in the Desarts.

The eighteenth day, we trauelled twelue forsongs

in

in the Deſarts to a water Will, where we lay all night.

The nintenth day, we went fourtene forſengs through the Deſarts to a little Towne called Corbet.

The twentieth day, we trauelled twelue forſongs, to a Cloth towne: that is to ſay, where all the houſes were made of hairy cloth like tents, and there we reſted two daies.

The three and twentieth day, we trauelled ſome eight forſongs in the Deſarts.

The foure and twentieth day, we trauelled ſome nine or tenne forſongs ouer the Deſarts, to another Cloth towne.

The twentie fiue day, we went through a mighty great Wood being fiftene forſongs in length, where we went downe ſuch an extreame ſteepe hill, that we broke two of our Camels necks, and had much to doe to goe downe the ſame our ſelues without harme, and there were ſted all night.

The fire and twentieth day, we went ſome two forſongs to an other Cloth towne, where we reſted three daies and three nights, and there we paid Cuſtome for our Camels to a great City being but a forſeng from thence and is called Nezzeret, where, on the top of a mighty great mountaine, was a monument of a great Sultan, or Gentleman: and when we aſked, why he was buried there, it was directly anſwered, becauſe he was ſo much the nerrer to heauen.

The thirtieth day, we trauelled ten forſongs to the Riuer of Synnee, which runneth into the Riuer Euphrates, and deuideth the confines of Perſia and Arabia, and by the Riuer ſide was remaining ſome old walles of a ruinated Towne of Perſia, which was raſed and deſtroied by the Turkes and Arabians.

The one and thirtieth day, we trauelled eight forſongs in a waſte Countrey where we lay by a Well al night.

Among

Amongſt the Perſians the Sultans or Gentlemen, and men of better ſort, are gallant men, and of ciuill and courteous behauiour: but the baſer ſort, are ſullen, vnciuill, and men of very bad conditions. And generally they doe worſhip Mahomet, and are common Buggerers, as the Turks are, yet they are people that labour extreamely, as in digging, planting, and ſowing, and in picking of Cotten woll, and other woll, in ſpinning and making Coats, and other things of Felt. Nor haue they almoſt any raine there, but by extreame labour, let the water out of the Riuers, into their Paſtures and Corne greunds.

There are good ſheepe and goats plenty, but Kine and Oxen are very ſcarce. Alſo Turkies and Hennes and other ſorts of foules plenty.

And there a man may trauell without danger of robbing, for it is there a ſtrange thing to heare of a theefe. And ſomuch for Perſia and the Perſians.

The firſt day of September, we trauelled twelue forſongs to a great Towne called Sabbercam, being the firſt towne that we came to in Arabia, where are growing great ſtore of Pomgranats, which the Arabians doe call Anarres. This is a Towne of Garriſon of the Arabians, and here we ſtaied a day and a night.

The third day, we trauelled foureteene forſongs to a towne called Buldad where we alſo paid cuſtome, and here we ſtaied a day and a night. This is alſo a towne of Garriſon and full of theeues, and at our comming out of the towne, Ioſeph Salebancke one of my Companions ſtaying but a little behind the Company, was by the Arabians robbed, ſtripped and extreamely beaten and hurt. So that if by chance I had not reſerued ſome 100. Chickenoes, we had then beene both quite deſtitute of money to bring vs home into our Countrey.

The ſixth day we trauelled eighteene forſongs to the great City of Bagdet, or Babylon, where we ſtaied

vntill the twentie two day of October following.

This City ſtandeth vpon the great Riuer Euphrates, and is a great, rich, and ſtrong City, with mighty ſtrong wals, whereon are planted 100. and twenty peeces of braſſe ordinance.

Alſo there are ſhips ſmall and great to the number of 300. ſaile, belonging to this Citie, and great trade of merchandize both by water and land.

It is not paſt 4. yeres ſince the Turke wan this City from the Perſians.

Alſo there is a floting bridge built vpon 33. great lighters ſtrongly chained and faſtened together, from Bugdad ouer Euphrates to olde Babilon ſtanding ouer againſt Bugdad on the other ſide of the Riuer. And within a league from thence ſtandeth the Remainder of the Rupnated Tower of Babell, being one of the wonders of the world.

In Bugdad, lieth one of the Turkes grand Baſhawes, called by the name of Mahomet Patteſhogh who is eſteemed as a Viceroy, and is gouernor of the City vnder the great Turke.

There are only two Venetian factors, who trade for inestymable wealth in merchandize of all ſorts. Alſo ſome ſmall number of Armenians, which are all the Chriſtians that are there reſident.

The Turke is a valiant and reſolute Souldier, as by their proceedings may appeare, both in winning the City of Bugdad, and another City of as great ſtrength as that, called Towras, and belonged alſo to the Perſian, whereof the Mahomet Patteſhogh had certaine intelligence on the 12. day of October whileſt we were there.

And that the great Turke, or (as they call him) the Grand Guſhell Baſhe, aſſuredly thinketh and intendeth in ſhort ſpace to approach to the wals of Iſpahawne being a great and gallant Citie and ſtandeth farre within the kingdome of Perſia.

The

The 10. day of October there came vnto vs an English man called Iohn white, who ſaid he was ſent for a diſcouery to the Eaſt Indies and was bound for Iſpahawne to met with Iohn Midnall, who we aſſured him not to be there, but at Armooſe. Iohn White ſent into the East India ouer land.

Then did I and Ioſeph Salebancke perſwade him to trauell to the red ſea or Cambaia, whether he tolde vs Sir Henry Midleton was bound from England with a good ſhip called the Trades increaſe of the burden of 1000. or 1100. tun, with another ſhip called the Clouc, and a Pinnis called the Pepper Corne, and the cauſe, why we thus aduiſed him was for that he, hauing the Turkiſh language might accompany my friend Ioſeph Salebancke to Sir Henry Middleton to acquaint him with the true diſcourſe of our whole voyage and trauels, whereby he might beware of and auoid the like dangers that we ſuſtained and were in: As alſo how and where to take his beſt opportunity for his lading as time and occaſion ſhould ſerue.

And vpon the 18. day Ioſeph Salebancke and Iohn White toke their iourney accordingly, to a great City called Balſara ſtanding vpon the Riuer Euphrates, and is 18. daies iourney from Bugdad, or Babilon, where they were to met with a Carranant or conuoy, to conduct them to the Citie of Iudaia nere vnto the Red Sea.

And although Ioſeph Salebancke was then verie poore, (hauing bin formerly robbed) yet was he very willing to take this long and dangerous iourney vpon him for the good of his Country.

And all the good that I could doe for him was to procure him a Camell, and to lend him ſome part of my ſmall ſtore being in all not aboue 6. pound ſterling, and ſo I left them to the protection of the almighty.

The 22. day of October we toke our iourney from Bugdad or Babilon to the City of Aleppo. And hauing trauelled 60. leagues at the leaſt all thorough the de-

ſarts, which wee did in ſome 8. daies, we came to a Towne called Muſſaw Coſam.

The 31. day we trauelled ſome 4. daies iourny thorow the deſarts to the Towne of Ruſeele, being onely a thorow faire or lodging place, ſome 30 leagues from Muſſaw Coſam.

The 4. day of Nouember we trauelled ſome eight leagues to a ſmall village called Deeſh.

The 5. day we ſet forwards towards Muſſell otherwiſe called Niniuy, being ſome 30. leagues or more from Deeſh, and trauelled thither in 5. daies.

This Citie is now much ruinated, and yet the Remainder thereof is as ſpacious and great, as moſt Cities that I haue ſeene in all my trauels, within the City is a great Baſhaw or gouernour vnder the great Turke.

Alſo without the City there ſtandeth a faire ſtrong Caſtle vpon the bankes of the Riuer Tygris, where is alſo another Baſhaw or gouernor: for the Caſtle and Suburbs of the citie.

There is no trade of merchandize in this City, but it is only kept by the Turke as a Towne of Garriſon, yet there are Armenian Chriſtians, who haue their Churches and Friars, and doe freely vſe their Religion without checke or comptroll.

Alſo there are yet remaining, manie ancient monuments which make relation and ſhew, that it hath beene a City of great antiquity and famous memory: and in this City we ſtaied 4. daies.

The 14. day we went 4. leagues to a Caſtle called Noſſebaw, and reſted that night, and the next day we trauelled 12. leagues more and at night came to Nuſſebaw, where the Prophet Ionas preached to all the Countries round about; and there remaineth his picture in ſtone (though much defaced by the warres) yet it is kept and maintained by the Chriſtians, whereof there are many diſperſed amongſt the Turkes, euer

ſince

ſince the deſtruction or ouerthrow of Niniue by the Turkes: and are now called by the name of Curgees.

From thence we trauelled ſome 25. leagues in three daies, and on the 18. day at night came to Hamadaine an ancient Towne of the Armenians; but much ruinated by the Turkes. Here we ſaw many ancient monuments, which ſhewed that it had bin a Towne of great antiquity and worth, and at this Towne we ſtaied, one day and a night.

The 20. day we take our iourney towards a towne called Goubba being 25. leagues and 3. daies iourney, and came thither the 22. day at night, where we met with a Conſul of Venice, and 5. Venetians more, trauelling to Bugdad or Babilon, and there we ſtaied a day and a night.

The 24. day we trauelled towards the great City of Vlfawe being 25. leagues, and 3. daies iourney, and came thither the 26. day at night, and there all trauellers pay great cuſtome.

This is a mighty ſtrong City and a continuall Garriſon kept there by the Turke.

For can any Carrauant or Conuoy, or any paſſenger be ſuffered to lodge within the City: But in the day time they may come into it to the Baſſare or market, to buy neceſſaries and ſo depart againe: and here we ſtaied 5. daies.

The 2. day of December wee take our iourney to Beere a great Towne vpon the Riuer Euphrates, being 3. daies iourney, and 25. leagues diſtant whither we came the fourth day at night, and ſtaied there one day.

This is alſo a ſtrong Towne of Garriſon.

The 6. day we were ferried ouer the Riuer and went 2. daies iourney being ſome 15. leagues to the Towne of Limman, and came thither on the 7. day at night.

The 8. day we trauelled 10. leagues to the City of

Aleppo, and came thither that night, and by the waie, we trauelled 2. leagues thorough the plaines, where was nothing but figs, or as I may tearme it a forest of fig trées, and another place of as great length, being all vine trées, full of grapes.

And being come to the great and worthy City of Aleppo, we went to the English house, where I found Master Paul Pindar to be Consul, a very worthy gentleman, and well deseruing a place of so great credit and estéeme, at whose hands we found very courteous and kind entertainment; for at my comming to him I was destitute both of mony and cloaths, and so was my companion Richard Martin.

But he relieued vs first with meat, drinke, and lodging during our abode there, being some 12. daies, also he furnisht vs with apparrell, and at our departure with money for our iourney.

Also there was one M. Spike who was both kind and bountifull vnto vs. And so were all the rest of the English Merchants, (whom I cannot particularly name) both kind and curteous vnto vs, which was vnto vs a great refreshing and comfort in our iourney.

Aleppo is a City of wonderfull great trading and as well knowne to England (or at lest to our English Merchants) as Kingstone vpon Thames. And thus much I can say more of it, that within foure daies after our comming thither, there came aboue 2000. Camels, laden with Silkes and all sorts of merchandize all or most whereof I ouer went in my trauels, being in seuerall Caruans, some from Mesopotamia, some from Agro, some from the Indelands, and some from Persia, and so at other times continually they come from thence, and other places whence any trading can come by Land.

The one and twentieth day, I take my leaue of Master Paul Pindar, Master Spicke and the rest of the Merchants and take my iourney, (together with my

Companion

Companion Richard Martin) for Tripolie, and that day we trauelled some seuen leagues ouer the Desarts, and rested two houres, and then trauelled some 15. leagues farther, to an old Towne called Asheewe, where we rested halfe a day and baited, and then trauelled some ten leagues more and baited, and rested our selues in the fields some foure houres, and then trauelled ten leagues more to a towne called Hamam. And the reason why we trauelled this hard, was to haue company with a Caramand or Conuoy of 100. strong, who were bound for Mecha, where there great Mahomet was then resident: whereas else we should haue trauelled in great danger and hazard of our liues, by reason the Countrey is so full of theeues.

In this towne are many Weauers, that make great store of Dimatre, and Schamatre, and Cottons, also it is a great thorow faire, and there is a great Oliue or Inne, which they call a Caan, and there we rested two daies.

The fiue and twentieth day, we trauelled some eight leagues to a little towne called Roma, where we lay all night.

The seuen and twentieth day, we trauelled some eight leagues more to a Monastery called Huddreslins, which was built by an Armenian Christian, who gaue sufficient maintenance to prouide, Oliues, bread, and Oile for Lamps, for the harbour & relefe of all Christian trauellers, and there is the picture of Saint George on Horseback fighting with the Dragon, and his picture on foot, and his Crosse, and mention in old Roman print of his noble & memorable acts, which Relique is much honored by many Christians as they trauell by the same, and to that end there is a Chapel and Lampes burning therein continually.

The twenty eight day we went some tenne leagues to a little Towne called Hone, and lay there that night.

The

The 29. day, we trauelled to Tripolis, being tenne leagues from thence, where we found the good ship, the Great Exchange of London, whereof Master Robert Bradshawe of Ratliffe was both Captaine and Master; who not aboue ten daies before, was in great danger of shipwrake breaking their Cables and Ancors, so that the ship droue and was in great distresse: So that they were faine to cut the maine Mast ouerboord, being within twice the ships length of the rocks, yet by Gods good prouidence, one Cable and Ancor held, and so both ship and men were saued, all the men hauing stripped themselues to saue their liues by swimming, or otherwise, as it would please God to assist and permit them.

In this stormе there was a great Venetian shippe of 1100. tun cast away, yet the ship was so set amongst the Rocks, that all her men were saued by the great and mercifull prouidence of almighty God.

Also there were Frenchmen in the Harbor, that cut their Masts ouerboord and were in great danger, yet all escaped thankes be giuen to God.

Also afterwards by great good fortune the Exchanges Mast was found by the company between two Rocks, and was got on shore, and hauing an excellent good Carpenter, he did workemanlike and strongly scarfe the same with a peece of an other Mast, which the Master got from aboard a Flemming, that it brought her well home into England, God be praised.

At our comming to Tripolie we went to the English house, where wee found one Master Lucas the Vice Consul of Aleppo, and his man, he being factor for the Lading of the Exchange, where wee stayed two daies, and were by him very kindly vsed, and here we ended our long and tedious Land trauels.

The first day of Ianuary being Newyeeres day, we toke our leaue of Master Lucas and went aboard, my selfe and Richard Martin, where Captaine Bradshawe

also

also vsed vs very kindly, and in regard I was very weake, with long and extreame trauell, he allowed me a good Cabin, and caused the Surgeon to doe me what good he could.

Tripoly is a Towne of no great traffique, but only a place whither ships doe come to take in such trading as is brought from other places, and chiefly from Aleppo.

The cause (I thinke) is by reason of the dangerous harbour there. For if there come Casterly windes that ouerblow, there is no safe riding for ships in that harbour. For that no reasonable ground takle will hold them.

The third day of January, we set saile for England, and the one and twentieth day following we came to the Iland of Zante, where they tooke in three months victuals, which they left there, when they were outward bound.

Also they take in Oiles and Currants, being all the Commodities, which the Iland affordes. For of it selfe it is so poore and barren, that it yeeldeth not victuals to maintaine it selfe, but is for the most part maintained from the Paine.

The foure and twentieth day we set saile againe, and about the foure and twentieth day of February the winde take vs short, and our Master thinking it not good to beat the ship at Sea with a contrary winde, put into harbour at Malta, where is a gallant harbour, and many gallies and pretty fine shipping belonging to the same, which goe out vpon ser-
ice. uice against the Turke.

Malta is a goodly City of an inuincible strength, with gallant wals being built vpon a maine Rocke. And vpon the wals of the olde and new towne, are peeces of excellent good brasse Ordinance.

And in this City the ancient order of the knights of

Malta, haue their continuall reſidence, who are gallant ſouldiers, & haue faire houſes, not much vnlike to our Innes of Court, they are all Chriſtians, and ſo are all the inhabitants, viz.

Armenians, Spaniards, Italians, Dutchmen, and very many Frenchmen, the Grand Maſter of the whole order being a Frenchman, but I could not heare of any Engliſh amongſt them, yet doe they all, ſhew themſelues very kind, and curteous to Engliſhmen.

All the knights doe weare white and blacke croſſes on the ſhoulders of their cloakes: And any gentleman that commeth thither doth put in a ſtocke of a 100. pound or thereabouts, for his maintainance, but is not allowed for a knight, vntil by ſeruice againſt the Turke or elſe where he ſhall deſerue the ſame, and here we ſtaied 5. daies.

Somewhat is wanting.

The 10. day of March, we ſet ſaile againe, and about the 22. day we came to a watch houſe where was 2. peces of Ordinance, and came to an anchor, but becauſe we came not preſently aſhore with our boat, they ſhot at vs, whereupon our Captaine ſent our boat on ſhore with our Boatſwaine, who was very kindly vſed, when they knew what we were, and the Captaine of the watch-houſe came aboard our ſhip, & gaue our captaine a liue hog for a preſent, which he accepted very thankfully, and requited him with other things of 3. times the value.

And ſo (as we thought) he reſted very well contented.

Then our purſer and my ſelfe with a knight of Malta, being a paſſenger for France, were by our Boatſwaine and his gang ſet on ſhore, together with the Captaine of the watch-houſe, we thinking to goe to the Towne of Callar, to buy ſuch prouiſion as we wanted: But the Captain tooke our Purſer and the knight of Malta priſoners, and kept them there: So that our Maſter not knowing how to come by his Purſer, waigh-

ed

ed anchor and brought the shippe vp to Callar, and went himselfe, and made complaint to the Grand Seniors, who presently granted a discharge for them both, and withall promised that the Captaine should be punished for so abusing of his place, and so after foure daies imprisonment the Purser and knight were both set at liberty and came aborde. Calari a porte Towne in Sardinia.

Calarie is a great Towne, where a number of Caualiers doe liue, and hath some small shipping belonging to it. Callari a Towne of Sardinia.

It standeth in the Iland of Sardinia, which is a great and fruitfull Iland of corne and fruit, where we lay some fiue daies, and 5. or 6. daies more of and on, about the Iland: In which time we discried two small men of warre, which we imagined to be some of Captaine Wards crew, who at the first chased vs, and then we had them in chase, but whē they perceiued we were not for their turne, they made away, as fast as they could, and so we left them.

Then it pleased God to send vs a wind, that brought vs thorow the Leuant, and put vs out to the mouth of the Straits of Gebraltar, from whence we also had a faire winde that carried vs to the height of the Burlans, which is off the Rocke going to Lisbone in Portugale, where the winde tooke vs short: So that our Captaine thought it best to put into Cast Cales, for beating the ship in the sea, which he did for 3. or 4 daies, vntill it pleased God to send vs a faire winde, and so putting to sea againe we arriued safe in England at the Town and port of Douer in Kent, about the latter end of Aprill, 1611. The Strait of Gibraltar. Berelengas. Douer. 1611.

For which I gaue God thankes, and setting my foot on English ground, I thought all my miseries to be at an end.

For to me, all the Nations and kingdomes, that in this my trauels I passed by and saw, both by sea and land, seemed nothing comparable to it.

. But that in respect of them all, it may be called the onely Paradize and blessed Countrey of the world.

And so desiring God of his mercy to bless euery good man from so great miseries as we indured by the follies and ouersight of a lewd and indiscreet Master, being both vnfit and vnworthy to be imploied in so great affaires, and for so worshipfull and worthy men as were Masters, Owners, and Aduenturers therein.

For, Phillip de Groue our Master being a Flemming, and an Arch-villaine, who was not onely accused, but it was (by the boy with whom he committed the fact) confessed to my selfe, that he was a detestable buggerer: So that had not Gods mercy beene the greater, it was a wonder that in regard thereof, and of others being offenders in the like, that our ship had not sunck in the Ocean.

Lastly, praying to the Almighty, for the long and prosperous raigne of our most Gracious Soueraigne, King IAMES, with the health and prosperity of the Queenes most Excellent Maiesty, and all their Roiall Issue, As also for the Lords of of his most Honourable Priuie Councell, and for all the Honourable, Worshipfull, and others, the Masters, Owners and Aduenturers, of the Company of the East Indian Merchants, their Factors, Freinds, and Welwillers. Ieasse, and humbly commit my selfe and this small Relation of my Trauels, to their kinde and fauourable Censures.

FINIS.

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1612.

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